

Grain Dealers Journal

Vol. LXIII. No. 12.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., December 25, 1929.

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Beginning

with the next number, Grain World (formerly The Price Current Grain Reporter) will be merged with Grain Dealers Journal and published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The consolidated journal will be enlarged and improved to increase its attractiveness and helpfulness to its greatly enlarged circle of readers. We wish all Patrons and all members of the Trade

A Merry Christmas

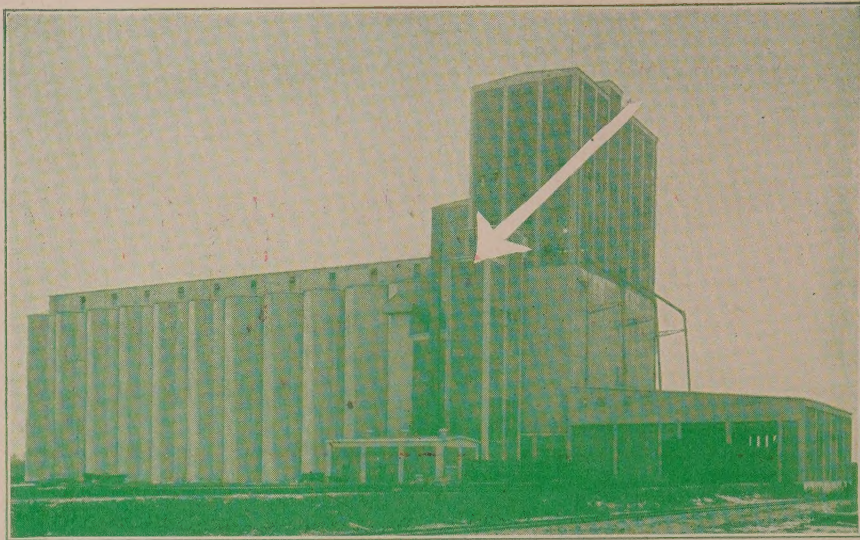
and

A Prosperous New Year

Grain Dealers Journal
Grain World

Chicago





Two 1000-bushel Morris Dust Collecting Automatic Driers
Canadian Government Elevators, Edmonton, Alberta

Morris Dust Collecting Automatic Grain Drier

Automatically regulates the flow of grain.

Every kernel gets the same uniform treatment.

Uses fresh air in both drier and cooler.

Strength of air current adjustable to provide maximum amount for any grain, light or heavy.

Removes and collects dust from drier building.

Only fresh air enters the drier house, thus ending the dust nuisance.

Prevents the danger of dust explosions and fire.

Write for complete data

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



DULUTH

The Head of the Lakes Market

Having unsurpassed facilities for handling, cleaning and storage of grain. This market is the outlet for the enormous grain crops of the Northwest.

Duluth's position in the grain trade is unquestioned. The tremendous volume of grain handled at this market each year is all the endorsement it needs.

The high calibre of these Board of Trade Members assures you of fair and square dealing.

H. S. Newell & Co.
Atwood-Larson Co.
McCabe Bros. Co.
The Tenney Co.
Becher, Barrett, Lockerby Co.
W. C. Mitchell Co.
F. M. Davies Co.
Globe Elevator Co.
McCarthy Bros. Co.

Occident Terminal Co.
O. E. Martin
Kellogg Commission Co.
Consolidated Elevator Co.
A. D. Thomson & Co.
Itasca Elevator Co.
Cargill Commission Co.
H. L. Hankinson & Co.
Capitol Elevator Co.

Quinn Shepherdson Co.

DULUTH--The Flax Seed and Rye Market of the World

PEORIA

LOCATED in the very center of Illinois' great corn producing territory, Peoria has three of the largest corn consuming industries in the United States. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and South Eastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

So great is the demand, that Iowa and Missouri find their best market here at times and large quantities of corn move to this great Gate Way from these states. Owing to the comparatively short haul to Peoria, railroads move this Peoria grain in much shorter time than to other terminals.

These Peoria Board of Trade Members Want to Serve You During 1930

S. C. Bartlett & Co.
Beach, Wickham & Co.
James E. Bennett & Co.
H. D. Bowen Grain Co.
Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.
W. W. Dewey & Sons
J. H. Dole & Company
C. H. Feltman Grain Co.
Lowell Hoit & Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.

Luke Grain Co.
G. C. McFadden & Co.
P. B. & C. C. Miles
Mueller Grain Co
Rumsey, Moore & Co.
Rural Grain Co.
J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.
John Thode Grain Co.
Turner-Hudnut Co.
Warren Commission Co.

The Members of
Sioux City Grain Exchange

Appearing Below

Wish You a Very
Merry Christmas
and
A Happy and Prosperous
New Year



We appreciate the many favors
extended us in past years

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain—Stocks—Bonds—Cotton

Field's Grain & Feed Co.
Grain and Mill Feeds

Flanley Grain Co.
Shippers—Corn—Oats—Barley

Terminal Grain Corporation
Operating 1,000,000 bushel Elevator

Mystic Mills
Millers and Grain Merchants

Lamson Bros. & Co.
Grain—Stocks—Provisions

J. J. Mullaney
Merchandisers—All Grains

Beach & Pierce
Correspondents Beach, Wickham & Co.

Western Terminal Elevator Co.
Corn and Oats Our Specialty

Freeman Bradford, Sec'y Sioux City Grain Exchange will gladly supply you with detailed information
relative to the facilities of this market.



During 1930 Remember

INDIANAPOLIS

offers exceptional opportunities to shippers of all grains. Its local consumption is large and its many diverging lines of railroads enable it to serve great consuming districts in the East and South.

It is the railroad terminal for Western, Eastern and Southern lines. Its main line connections between East and West guarantee prompt handling. Indianapolis has ample and efficient grain handling facilities and its advantageous location makes it the convenient market for your grain.

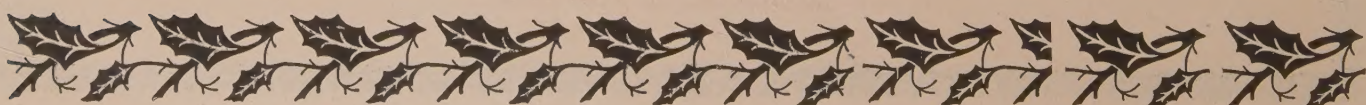
The thorough service rendered by the Indianapolis grain firms assures you of complete satisfaction on shipments to this market.

Acquire the Indianapolis habit during 1930 and ship to any of these Board of Trade Members.

Hart Bros. Grain Co.
The Lew Hill Grain Co.
C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co.
Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.
Frank A. Witt Co.
Steinhart Grain Co.
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
The Cleveland Grain Co.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co.

James E. Bennett & Co.
Berry Grain Co.
The Early & Daniel Co.
Lowell Hoit & Co.
National Elevator Co.
Indiana Brokerage Co., Inc.
Mid West Elevator Co.
Winslow-Evans Co.
The Indiana Seed Co.

Acme-Evans Company



Holiday Greetings

from

St. Joseph

A Diversified Grain Market

ST. JOSEPH'S grain handling and milling industries have made greater growth during 1929 than for the past decade.

Wheat receipts for July, 1929, exceeded the previous record month in the history of the Saint Joseph market by over 100%. Grain receipts for the first eleven months of 1929 were 25,198,300 bushels, and a total of 28,000,000 bushels for the year is anticipated.

Saint Joseph has shown an increase in storage facilities of 133% for the first nine months of 1929; total storage of 3,982,000 bushels, January 1, 1929, has been expanded to 9,307,000 bushels, and recent announcement was made of construction of 500,000 bushels, to be started in 1930.

Saint Joseph is ideally situated from a freight rate standpoint, and offers excellent switching and terminal facilities, in addition to reliable weights and inspection. St. Joseph offers an excellent local market in three flour mills, totaling 10,800 barrels daily capacity output, five mixed feed mills, with nearly 3,000 tons capacity, in addition to corn milling units, and elevator merchandising concerns with a combined capacity of 4,500,000 bushels storage. By early 1930, the grain consuming capacity of St. Joseph industries will exceed 200,000 bushels daily.

Deal with these St. Joseph Grain Exchange Members

Gordon Grain Company
Heald Grain Company
Norton Grain Co.
Art Hoffman Grain Co.
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.
J. L. Frederick Grain Co.
Dannen Hay & Grain Co.
B. C. Christopher & Co.
Stratton Grain Company

Famo Feed Milling Co.
Farnum, Winter & Co.
Updike Grain Co.
The Geiger Grain Co.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc.
The Quaker Oats Company
McKee Grain Co.
Hauber Hay Co.
Burlington Public Elevator Co.

Larabee Flour Mills Co.

ST. LOUIS

"The Central Market"

Surrounded by the great grain producing areas of the Mississippi Valley desires to serve you—

Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States further west—

The terminus of eastern trunk lines, and having direct through lines to the gulf including a modern government operated barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 4 cents per bushel on wheat and 3.64 cents on corn under the rail rate, St. Louis is regarded by foreign buyers as a logical starting point for foreign grain shipments. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

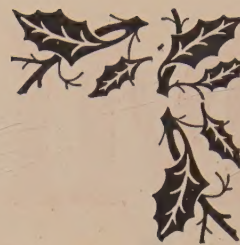
The enormous flour and feed milling industries of the city, enjoying many in-transit privileges and selling their product for export and to the cotton producing South, also take a large percentage of St. Louis grain receipts—

Give any of these members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange listed here an opportunity to prove to you the advantages of this market—

Annan-Burg Grain & Mlg. Co.
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.
James E. Bennett & Co.
Continental Export Co.
W. J. Edwards Grain Co.
Fuller-Wooldridge Com. Co.
Garmon Grain Co.
Marshall Hall Grain Corporation
Hunter Grain Co.
Jostes-Lusk Grain Co.
Kellogg-Huff Com. Co.
The Knowlton Grain Co.
Klosterman-Patton Grain Co.

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.
Martin Grain Co.
The Geo. C. Martin Co.
Morton & Co.
Nanson Commission Co.
Orthwein Grain Co.
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co.
Schultz & Niemeier Com. Co.
Schwarz Grain Co.
Seele Bros. Grain Co.
J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.
Stokes-Barkley Grain Co.
J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.

Toberman Grain Co.



OMAHA

The Corn and Wheat Center of the West

Wheat from the Omaha territory has by comparison, proven equal to that from any other section. Mills throughout the United States look with favor upon milling wheat furnished by Omaha dealers.

This year as usual, Omaha furnished much of the corn used in every section of the country. Corn from the Omaha territory stands alone in quality. Let the following firms, all members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, supply your needs:

Crowell Elevator Co.
Black Hawk Grain Co.
Bell-Trimble Grain Co.
Mid-West Grain Co.
Butler-Welsh Grain Co.
Holmquist Elevator Co.
Burns Grain Co.
Dolphin-Jones Grain Co.
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.
Omaha Elevator Co.
Vincent Grain Co.

Tiffany Grain Co.
Nye & Jenks Grain Co.
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
Taylor Grain Co.
Cargill Commission Co.
The United Grain Co.
Flanley Grain Co.
Updike Grain Corporation
The John W. Redick Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.

Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., (Grain Dept.)



MILWAUKEE

Why the Milwaukee grain market retains its supremacy and the Chamber of Commerce sustains a leading position in the face of keen competition can be told briefly:

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all Grains.

Its shipping facilities are among the best on the Great Lakes, and its harbor is one of the most secure and ample.

Its industrial consumption provides an active demand all the year.

It offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments, because it has a big shipping demand and very large elevator capacity.

Its remittances on consignments are extremely prompt.

Millers, Exporters and Country Shippers are invited to investigate the advantages to be derived by dealing with any of these Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Members.

B. J. Aston, Inc.
L. Bartlett & Son Grain Co.
Beach & Pierce
W. M. Bell Co.
Buerger Commission Co.
Roy I. Campbell
Cargill Grain Co.
Deutsch & Sickert Co.
Donahue-Stratton Co.
Franke Grain Co.
Fraser-Smith Co., Ltd.
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.
Johnstone-Templeton Co.

P. C. Kamm Co.
Leonard J. Keefe
E. J. Koppelkam
La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
J. V. Lauer & Co.
Lawrie & Larson
Milwaukee Grain Commission Co.
Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.
W. G. Moorhead & Company
Owen & Bros. Co.
F. J. Phelan Co.
M. G. Rankin & Co.
The Riebs Co.

"You Can Do Better in Milwaukee"

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain drrs.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Henderson Grain Co., private wires, all markets.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.*
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Texas Wheat Growers Association.
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., recvrs. & shippers.*
Wildner-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, & Harris, grain commission.*
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feebery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arrive.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hott & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchant.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepherd, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DAVENPORT, IOWA

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Decatur Grain & Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.
Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*
Rethorst Grain Co., L. H., cash grain, consignments.
Western Gr. & Comm. Co., wheat, coarse gr., seeds.

DULUTH, MINN.

Barnes-Ames Co., grain merchants.*

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Board of Trade Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.
Enid Terminal Elevator Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.
Enid Milling Co., grain merchants, public storage.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Co., grain merchants.
Feuquay Grain Co., consignments-merchants.*
General Grain Co., terminal elvtr. gr. merchants.
Geis-Price Elevator Co., grain and feed.*
Goltzy Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hacker Grain Co., A. R., consgmts. brokers, mchts.*
Henry Grain Co., John, consgmts., grain merchants.
Johnston, W. B., grain merchants, terminal elevator.*
Pillsbury Flour Mills, milling wheat buyers.
Randels, W. M., grain merchants, consignments.*
Robinson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Southwestern Terminal Elevator Co., public storage.
Union Equity Exchange, grain merchants.*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, Geo., grain broker exclusively.

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., export & mlg. wheat, coarse grain.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.*
Claborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bach & Co., futures.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Kimbell Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brokerage-consignments.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consgmts.
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., brokerage, consgmts.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkg. consgmts.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elevator Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain & Supply Co., kafir, corn & wh. shippers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments-futures.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*
Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlt., screenings.
Logan Bros. Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain merchants-consignments.
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppdike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*
Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

LINCOLN, NEB.

Paul, J. M., Grain broker.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Eggleston Co., brokers-handlers grain and hay.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

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Anderson, Embrey E., grain merchants.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain dept.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., grain merchants.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'eats.
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Scidl, shippers grain and feed.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

(Continued on next page.)

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Bell-Trimble Grain Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Weish Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Locke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Sculiar-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udlike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Lake Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers-shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse J., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

RANKIN, ILL.

Rankin Grain Co., car lot buyers and shippers.*

RIRIE, IDAHO.

Northern Grain Whse. & Mktg. Co., grain merchants.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, wheat, corn, oats, kafir, hay.*
Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., mchts. wh. & Coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co. operate Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenheiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Baker Grain Co., The A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.*
Bennett & Co., James E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.
Blood Grain Co., specializing on mill orders-consignments.*
Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gen'l gr. mchts.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., mill feeds.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.*
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., general elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Send Your Offerings to
The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.
Grain — Feed — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

General Grain Merchants
Write — Wire
TED BRANSON CO.
Salina, Kansas
Member Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., INC.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

GORDON GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
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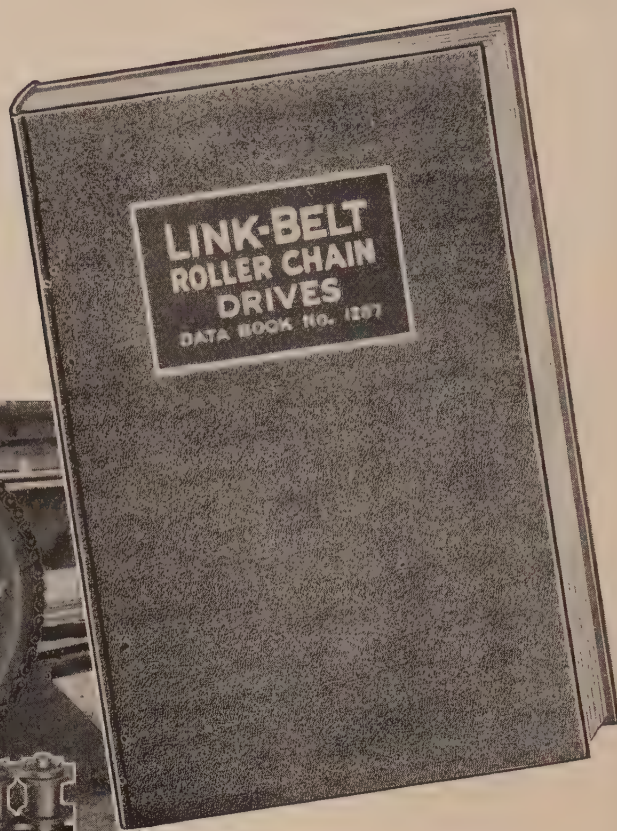
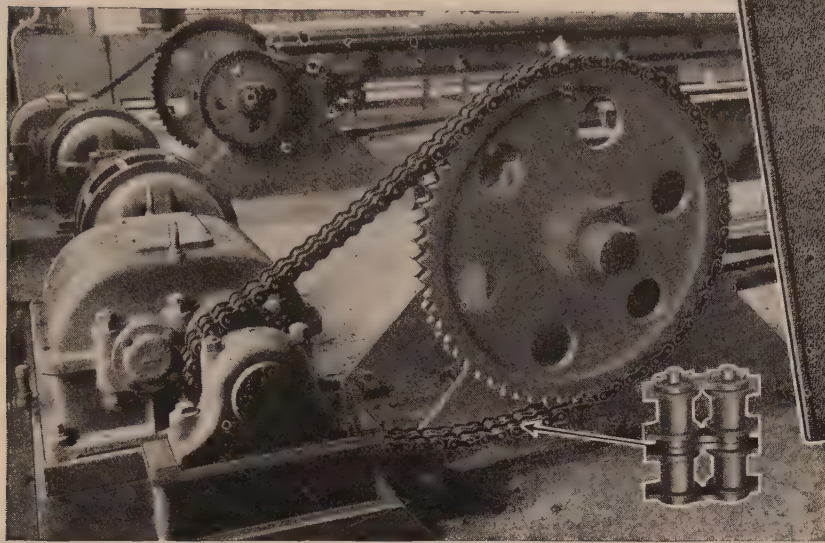
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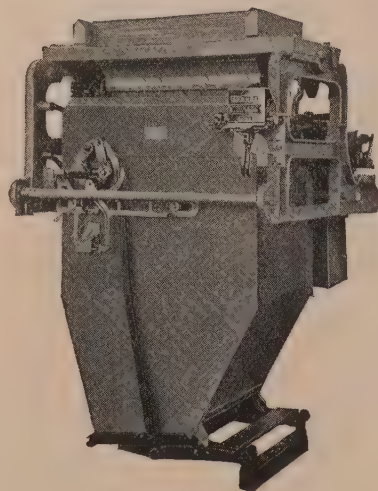
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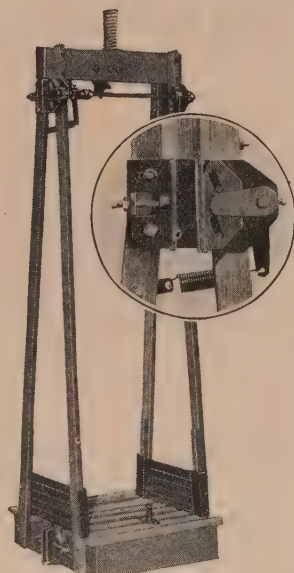
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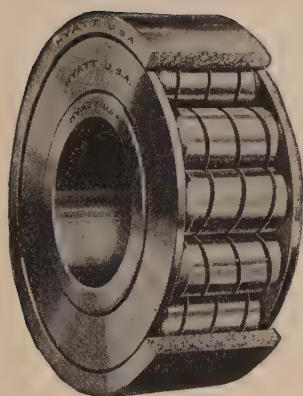
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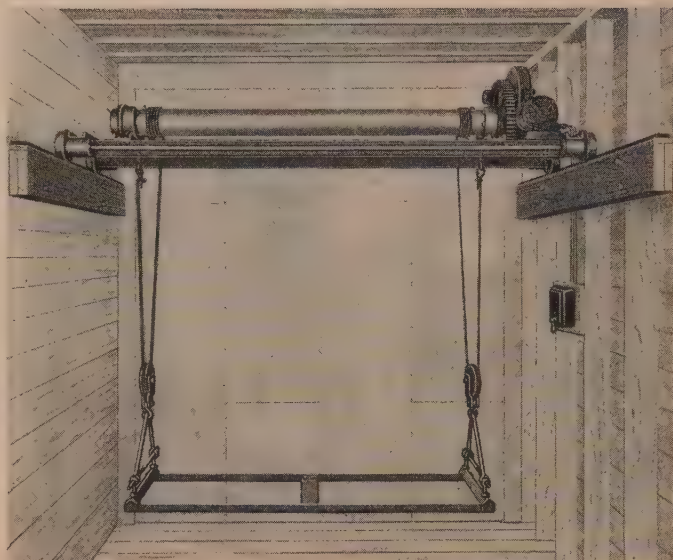
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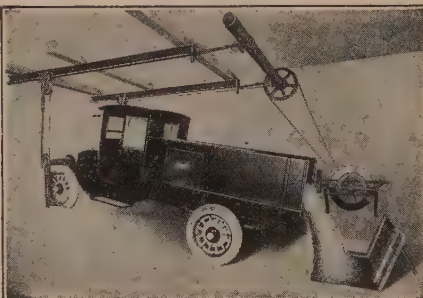
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The attachments to front wheels are supported from over-head track by trolleys and are, therefore, not cumbersome but are easily moved back and forth to suit the different lengths of vehicles, and under such conditions any length vehicle can be dumped at a point desired. It is, therefore, not necessary to have divided sinks which are objectionable due to their mixing of grain. With this dump a door can be placed over each sink and any length vehicle can be dumped in any one of these several doors if occasion demands it.

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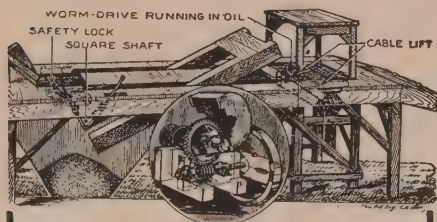
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Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

DIAMOND RUBBER CO. INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Another fine plant equipped with *Diamond* Grain Belts

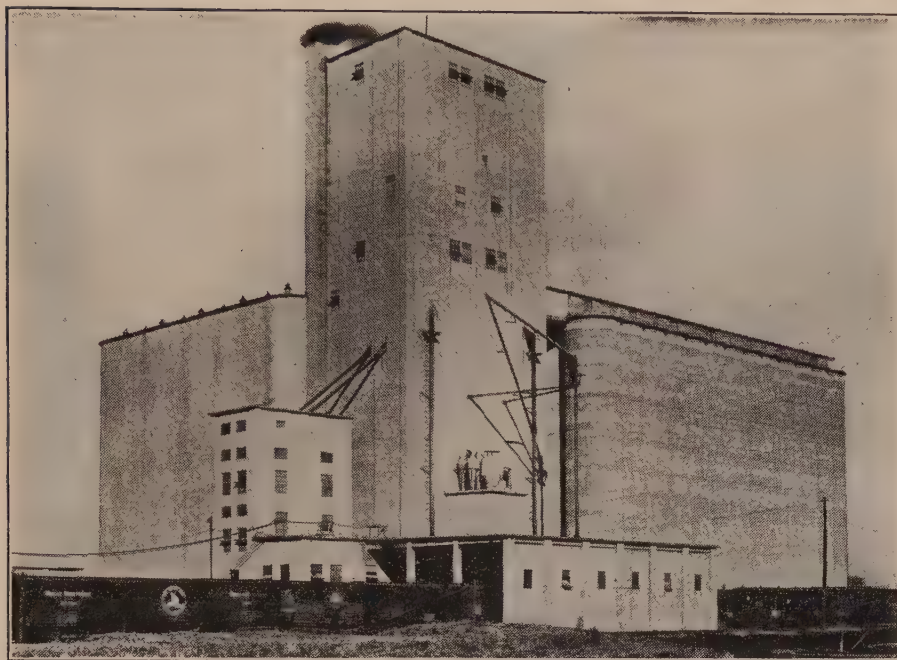


Photo shows elevator of the Terminal Grain Corporation, at Sioux City, Iowa, built by the Webster Manufacturing Company, and equipped with *Diamond* Grain Belts.

IN this well planned, modern, up-to-date plant, the latest addition to which was completed last October, four *Diamond* Grain Belts aggregating 1,260 feet in length are in operation.

These are the appropriate surroundings for *Diamond* Grain Belts. They are usually found in plants of this character, because—

Diamond Grain Belts are “well planned”, balanced construction, with fabric and rubber so harmoniously united that the belt must *wear out* before it can *give out*.

Diamond Grain Belts are “modern”, because they embody the latest and best principles of grain belt construction.

Diamond Grain Belts are “up to date” in the fact that the rubber compounds include the most effective non-oxidizing agents so far discovered by rubber chemists.

Because of their quality, efficiency and longevity, they rightly belong with the most improved grain handling equipment, in modern plants, whether large or small.

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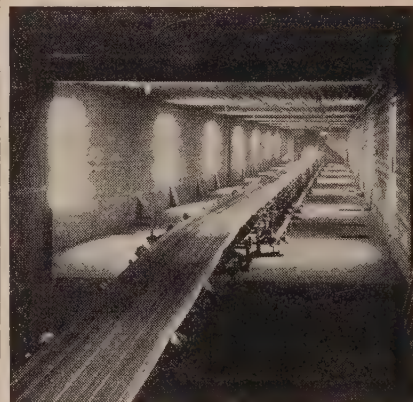
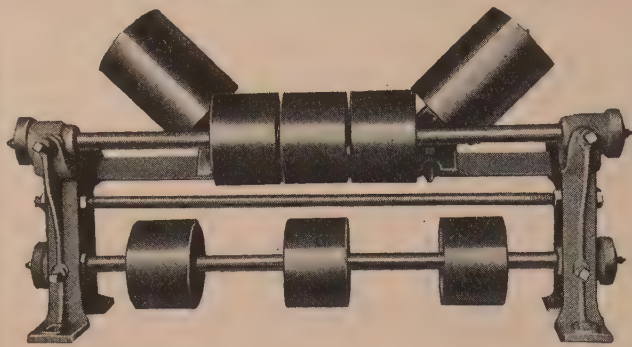


Photo shows loaded *Diamond* Grain Belt, in motion, in elevator of Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia. 1,260 feet of *Diamond* belt is used in this plant.

Diamond

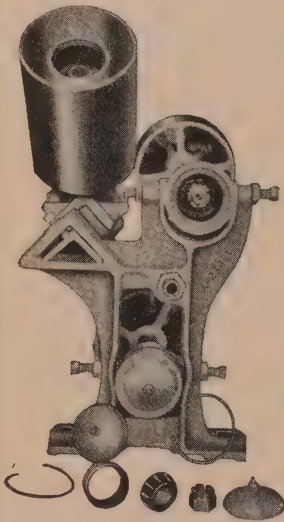
RUBBER BELTING  HOSE • PACKING



CONVEYING EQUIPMENT

Equipped with

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARINGS



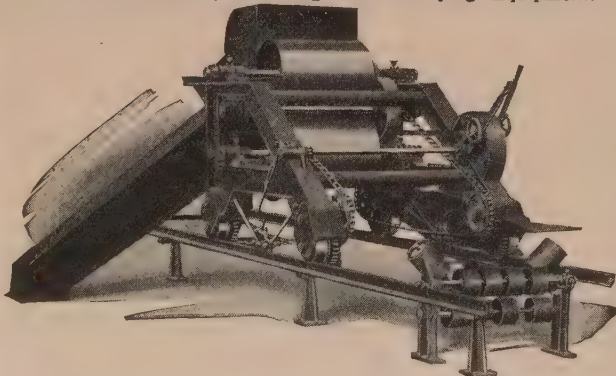
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Ehrsam manufactures a complete line of grain handling and milling equipment. For over fifty years they have pioneered in equipment of this type. This insures complete satisfaction when ordering Ehrsam equipment.

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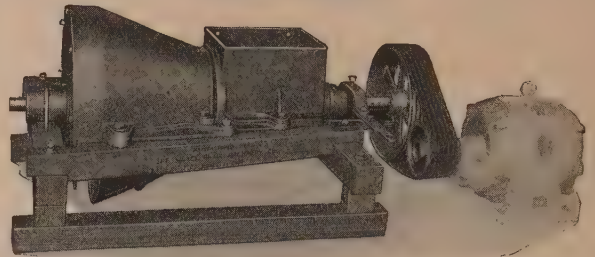
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The illustration shows the Ehrsam heavy duty self-propelling tripper. Equipped with roller bearings or collar oiling bearings and either worm gear or friction drive. A very efficient machine.

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Hyatt Equipped



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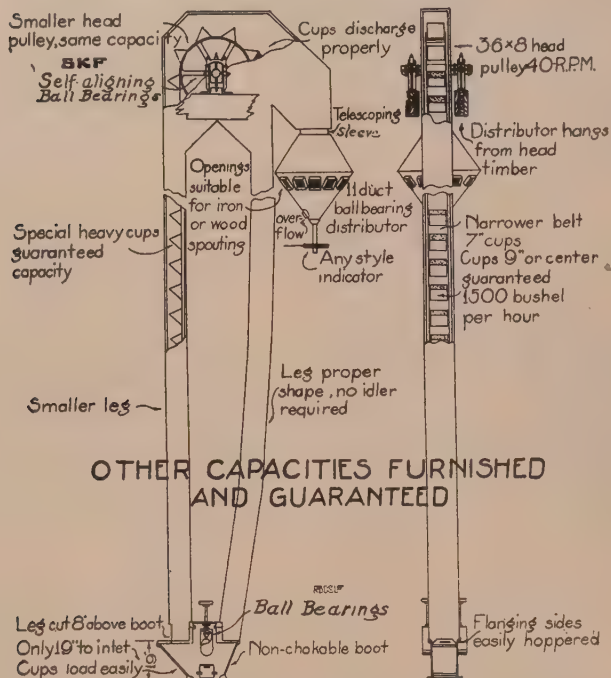
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A Happy and Prosperous New Year

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Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.
Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas
ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans
Estimates
Machinery

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

GEO. SAATHOFF

Bloomington, Ill.

Builder of
Grain Elevators

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* pre-
sents only reputable concerns.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

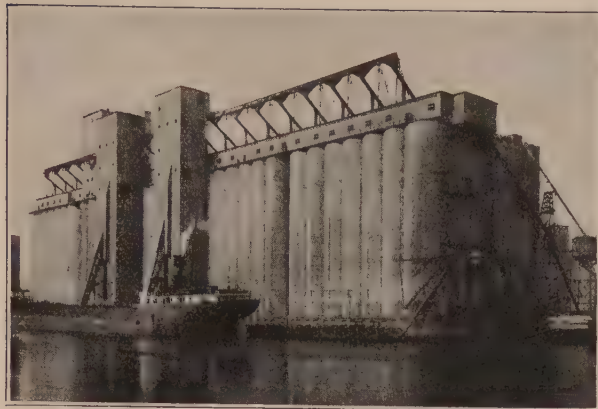
This book contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back on itself so as with the use of a sheet of carbon to make a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains in the book. The original tickets form the outer half of the page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weighers Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 78. Price \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Your Message

Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
To progressive grain dealers everywhere.



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we propose
to maintain.

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Have your next elevator designed by

Experienced Elevator Designers

Have your construction work supervised by

Experienced Engineering Supervisors

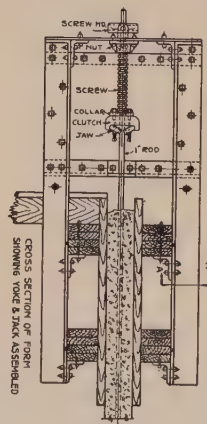
HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

468 Bd. of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.

Waukegan, Illinois



Elevator "L"
Minneapolis

Designed and Built by

McKENZIE-HAGUE CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

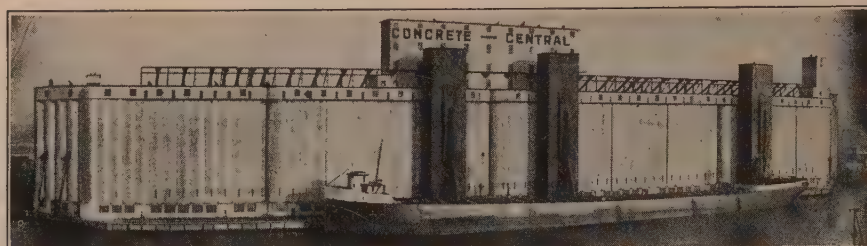


FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.



Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation

Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Engineering Co.

610 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

E. H. CRAMER

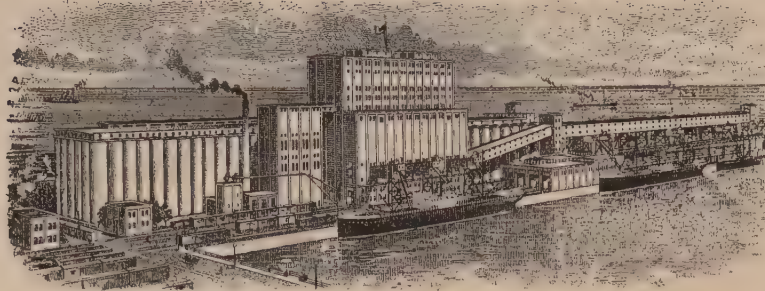
Hampton, Nebraska

Designer and Builder of
Grain Elevators

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Bell
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD,
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen Street, Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

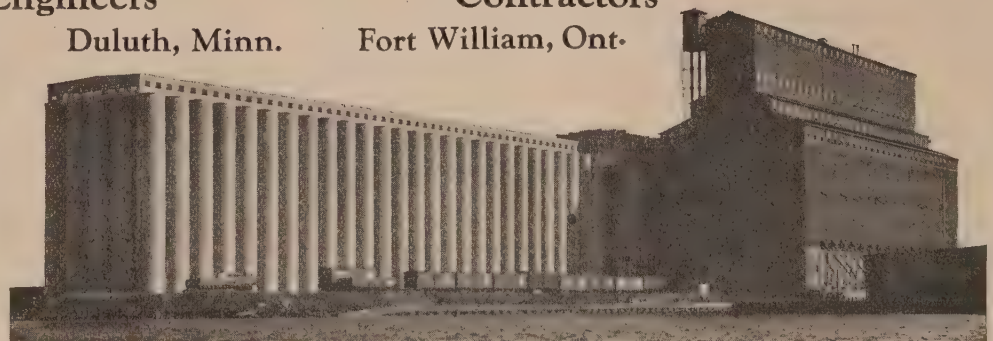
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS—WAREHOUSES
CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HICKOK Construction Co.
ELEVATORS MINNEAPOLIS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

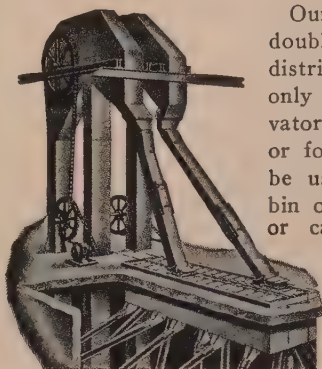
T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GERBER

Double Distributing Spout



NEW GERBER DOUBLE DISTRIBUTING SPOUT
Sold with or without steel spout frame. Also made for single, triple and quadruple leg.

Our New Gerber single, double, triple and quadruple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of one, two, three or four stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately.

Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor, absolutely eliminating any mixture of grains.

Grain Elevator Equipment

Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog H-3.

James J. Gerber

126 Sixth Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag der Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

**Always on the
job—and keeps
men on the job!**

**Humphrey
Employees'
Elevator**

Promotes efficiency, better attention to machinery, better supervision, less trouble. New improved models. Write

Humphrey Elevator Co.

900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.



Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars

Inquiries for Details Invited.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville—Indiana

Canadian Plant At Woodstock, Ont.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched. size 5¼"x8¼".

Order Form 6 CB. Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—15,000 bus. elevator in central Iowa. Elec. equipped. A bargain, will stand investigation. Address 63Z3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 63Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL OHIO—30,000 bushel elevator, coal, feed and seed business for sale at a right price. Established in 1887, reorganized by surviving partner 1916. Closing partnership account health and age. Address Daugherty & Company, Derby, Ohio.

OHIO ELEVATOR with feed, coal, and other sidelines for sale. No competition; doing large amount of business. On two railroads. An unusual opportunity that will bear close investigation. Selling on account of poor health. Priced to sell. Address 63Y2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Five good elevators for sale. Capacity: 75,000 bus.—900,000 bus. wheat handled in 1929. Located on Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroads. All in best wheat section. Bargain for quick sale. Write Barnett Grain Company, Miami, Texas, for full information.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—A 25,000 bus. concrete elevator in good wheat, oats and corn territory for sale. First class condition. Leased ground; 9-room residence with property. Excellent point for feed grinder. Bargain for quick sale. Address 63Y11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—New 18,000 bus., wooden cribbed, metal clad, elevator for sale. Equipped throughout with Hyatt roller bearings; totally enclosed electric motors; two pneumatic truck and wagon dumps; a corn sheller; grain cleaner; air blast car loader; automatic loading scales and 10-ton truck scale. Located on main line of Illinois Central R. R. Can show a 200,000 bus. grain business for past year, also good coal business. Good reason for selling. Reasonable terms. Address 63Y3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Good elevator in Central Illinois for sale. Territory which handles 400,000 bus. of grain annually. If interested, write 63W7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. **Kansas Dealer.**

NORTH EAST KANS.—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Elevator in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. Must show good volume of business and be priced right. Address 63U10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—25,000 bu. elvtr.; 5 bin coal house; 48 ft. shed (new); large office scales, 2 other sheds. Priced less than elevator alone was appraised. Ex. farm country; much grain to move; elec. power available. Grinder needed. Address J. A. Routh, Hermon, Knox Co., Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

FEED MILL in hog and dairy community, northern Iowa. New machinery. One of best in state. Good town. Pop. 1,300. Address 63S4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS Mill and Elevator for sale. Near Wichita; will sell machinery separately. For particulars write Henry Stoffel, 567½ W. Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OPPORTUNITY—For a comparatively small investment two elevators can be purchased and the two competing elevators leased in Western Illinois. Active man can handle all four and live in college town of 9,500. Will pay 40% on investment of \$5,500. Good corn crop to come in at once. Write 63Z2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ¼, ¾, ¾, ¾, ¾ and ¾ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas. 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of .60, .56, .48 and .32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of elevator. Experienced. References furnished. Address Paul Aude, Gladstone, Nebr.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all sidelines. A1 Reference. Address 63Y8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 years experience, 2 years with an old line concern and 10 years with farmer owned houses. Worked over 8 years for one employer. Understand sidelines and can keep books. Prefer Montana or N. Dakota. Address 63X10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

3 PH. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS.

- 50 H. P., 1720 R. P. M., 220/440 V. Wagner.
 - 50 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
 - 40 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
 - 30 H. P., 1200 R. P. M., 220/440 V. Allis.
 - 25 H. P., 1800 R. P. M., 220/440 V. G. E.
- Large stock. Write for list.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.

What have you?

FOR SALE

An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain Dealers Journal

CHICAGO, ILL.

has 6,000 readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a 'For Sale & Want' Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

ENGINES FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES

New, Nearly New and Used.
and Other Power Equipment.

ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS

Send for New Oil Engine Bulletin 388, listing over 200 Bargains.
31 Years in Rails, Equipment, Tanks,
Heavy Machinery.

GRAIN TABLES DIRECT
REDUCTION

Reduce any weight of grain from 600 to 6590 pounds, by 10-lb. breaks direct to bushels. The pounds are printed in heavy faced type, and the reductions to bushels are shown directly beside the corresponding number of pounds, so it is impossible to get the wrong reduction when reading. Printed from large type on card-board, size 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches, and sold only in sets as follows:

FORM 4560 DR—For reductions to bushels of 45, 48, 50, 52 and 60 pounds, and 60 pounds with dockage for dirt at 1, 2, 3 and 5 lbs. per bushel, nine tables printed on five cards. Price 50 cents.

FORM 3280 DR—For reductions to bushels of 32, 33, 35, 56, 56 with 1 lb. reduction for dirt, 68, 70, 72, 75 and 80 lbs., ten tables printed on five cards. Price 90 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING
GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 1/2 inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 1/2 x 12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THIS IS A SNAP.

1 Buffalo Grain Scale, used very little; Wheat, oats and corn beam; capacity wheat 7,200. F. O. B. Bucyrus, \$75.00. Address Gledhill & Kime Lumber Co., Crestline, Ohio.

We sold the scales July 4th. It surely paid us to advertise and we thank you for the way you handled it for us. As soon as we have time to measure the length, we have a good man lift for sale. Weston Grain Co. Co-op., Weston, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Purchase and Sale
Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8 1/2 x 14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads
to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN

One No. 3 Jay Bee hammer mill and fan for sale. In good condition. Bargain for quick sale, \$25. Address Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co.,eward, Nebr.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 00 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One 15-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine for sale. Model T, with friction clutch complete; also seven sheave wheels and 400 feet four strand tallow laid manilla transmission rope. All in good condition. Will sell right for cash. Write J. S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair High Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Monitor oat clippers No. 11—1500 bushel capacity, Rope Drive, 75 H. P. motor—motor characteristics 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Address General Purchasing Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

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Complete Feed outfit using a 24" Motor driven Attrition Mill; Complete Feed outfit using a No. 2 Hammer Mill; Dust Collectors; No. 6 Eureka Separator; No. 6 Combination Carter Disc; Large and Small Elevators; Rope drive with sheaves; Sprout Waldron Corn cutter; Munson Corn Cutter; New Corn Cracker and Grader; Corn Separators; Crack Corn Polisher; Corn Meal Bolters; Sprout Waldron Cob Crusher; 1 and 4 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; Tex-Rope Drive Rotex Sifter; 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; Sprout Waldron Horizontal Batch Mixer; Humphrey Man Lift; Bag Piler; Air Blast Car Loader; Car Puller; 24" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 22" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 24" Dreadnaught Grinder; No. 2 Humdinger Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Monitor Cat Clipper; Oat Crusher; Barley Mills; Feed Mills 2 and 3 pr. high; 75 H.P. Deisel Engine and Equipment; 25 H.P. Oil Engine; Corn Shellers, new and used; Tighteners; Pulleys; Roller Bearings; Leather Belting; everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

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MACHINES WANTED.

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Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

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Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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CHICAGO

PEER OF MARKETS

THE great bulk of the grain business continues to flow to the World's central market.

Since 1848, first year of the Chicago Board of Trade, facilities for shipping, storing, receiving, handling, cleaning and conditioning have steadily moved toward perfection; today the vast farm areas and Chicago are in business together.

At the Board of Trade, markets for grain, cotton and provisions assure a fair, competitive price to both grower and consumer. Better hedging markets are nowhere to be found.

Stagnancy is as dangerous a pitfall to a market as it is to any business. And stagnancy is an unknown condition on the Board of Trade. Farm products arrive, are sold, and move out to their final destination. By lake alone, in 1929, grain shipments from Chicago exceeded 35 million bushels.

Now a securities market has been added on the Chicago Board of Trade and will grow soundly into prominence, particularly among investors in the great farm regions spreading out from Chicago. In securities trading, as with products of the farm, Chicago is destined for an even greater market future. Many signs point in this direction, including the predictions of experts that seats on the exchange will go to very high figures in the next two years.

Make Chicago your market.

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GRAIN . . COTTON . . PROVISIONS . . SECURITIES

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 25, 1929

A GOOD WAY to dispose of the farm surplus that is bothering the farm reliever is to feed the crops to the "wild jackasses" in Washington.

THE IDEAL object of business is to render service. Making a profit is of course necessary, if business is not run as a philanthropy, and making a profit entails a thorough knowledge of costs.

Good friends, wherever you may be—
And be it east or west—
Upon the plain, beside the sea;
Whatever place the place may be,
Some place you love the best;
Across the silence let us call
To each of you and wish you all

A Merry
Christmas!



SELLING SIDE LINES on credit may easily wipe out all of the book profit. Why lend your customers your credit when you must pay the going rate on every dollar you borrow?

FROM the number of things and the number of people that are being "investigated" by the Senate, one is led to wonder whether that department is a legislative or an inquisitorial body.

MANY SITES for new grain elevators will become available after the construction of the 187-mile line of the Union Pacific in Oregon, and the several hundred miles of extensions planned in western Canada.

THE PASSING of Toledo's oldest grain firm will be regretted by many of the old timers who remember that "Our Boy, Solomon's" wise sayings made his firm the best known in the grain business of North America.

ENGINES of a new type burning gasoline or kerosene as in an automobile are being sold by several manufacturers to the small elevator owner and feed miller, who will find elsewhere in this number valuable cautionary suggestions on their installation.

EFFICIENCY is promoted with use of modern mechanical equipment for physical handling of grain and modern figuring devices and office systems for keeping of records. Grain dealers must be efficient if they are to avoid being replaced by others.

CONSTRUCTION of storage facilities in the Southwest goes on apace, and elsewhere in this number is illustrated and described one of the most up-to-date elevators, the Pillsbury at Wichita, well worth study as an example of the best in wheat storage.

MANAGERS of farmers elevators have the backing of their directors in their disposition to watch the progress of the Farm Board for a while before risking themselves and their businesses in enthusiastic backing of a project the success of which is highly doubtful.

LOW PRICES are the most effective regulation of production, and if prices are artificially sustained, some other means of restricting production must be invented, and no successful substitute has yet been devised, altho Washington's wisacres believe it to be an easy problem in economics.

THE DECISION published in this number brings out a new cause for loss and should encourage every recipient of a check to deposit it with dispatch. Delays often result in exhaustion of a deposit before the check is presented. Then, too, banks are failing with such frequency that it behooves recipients to get their checks in for collection before the bank does fail.

WAS the refusal of the Governor Shafer, as mill manager, to pay the auditor's bill for \$5,000 for checking over the accounts of the state mill and elevator, due to the auditor's inability to make up a statement showing immense profits? The accountant got only \$1,000 on his bill, and perhaps the other \$4,000 will be cited as profits. Since the profits can not come out of politically operated mill operation they must come out of auditors or taxpayers.

IN MOST country elevators where active side lines are not handled, the next six months will naturally be an extended vacation period. There are a number of side lines that can be talked and some that can be sold 52 weeks in the year. They are usually profitable, also, and they do not call for a very heavy investment.

FARMERS' organizations will be given the privilege of fermenting alcoholic liquors under a bill introduced by Rep. Black (H. R. 7494), who declares an emergency due to surplus of certain agricultural commodities. After enactment we may expect a rush of city "fellers" to qualify as farmers.

TILE has not proved its value as a material for the construction of grain elevators. Since many of the tile storehouses so far erected have been a great disappointment to their owners it is unfortunate that the Iowa State College has seen fit to build a tile elevator at a cost of \$9,000 for the building and \$2,000 for equipment.

GRAIN buyers who take in grain for storage and ship the grain to market before settling with the farmer must make a charge for "storage" even tho the grain is not in the elevator. The cent a bushel per month is needed to pay the difference in cost when the hedge that the buyer ought to have made is transferred from a near to a distant future selling at a premium.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act under which the Farmers National Grain Corporation is functioning to provide that co-operative country elevator companies shall have the privilege of borrowing at the same rate as those that consent to pool their sales thru the regional pools. There can be no objection to such freedom of action.

"SELFISH interest of the commission brokers is opposing the pooling of grain thru government aid," declare the agitators, when the only selfish interest is that of the pool promoters who hope to line their own pockets. It is the most enlightened selfishness, for the commission brokers of the Northwest to strive to maintain a fair field for both pool and non-pool grain growers.

FEED GRINDING as a side line is well worth the consideration of grain elevator operators who contemplate meeting the demands of their community. This trade sometimes develops amazingly when once the facilities are made available to patrons. As an example the Farmers Elevator Co., of Bentley, Ill., since installing its hammer mill a year ago has ground 24 carloads of feed and its business continues to grow.

KEEPING elevator premises clean may be a loss of labor in the opinion of some benighted elevator managers, since the immediate cash return is not apparent. The substantial benefit accrues to the owner thru increased patronage visiting the more attractive plant, and to the reduction in the fire hazard and insurance cost. This is recognized by one Indiana line elevator company which has offered a prize of \$25 to the manager whose property is the cleanest.

KANSAS grain buyers who have been deterred from storage of grain for farmers by the nuisance of having to give bond will be pleased to learn that the law does not apply when a certain form of sale contract is employed, as approved by the attorney-general and published elsewhere in this number.

TERMINAL MEN sometimes overlook the anxiety of the shipper to receive his returns, feeling that he has drawn a draft, the draft has been honored, payment is thereby effected and there need be no hurry about the final returns. But country grain dealers are growing more efficient and they like to receive their final returns on cars shipped as quickly as possible so they can close those accounts, enter claims if necessary and keep their books up to the minute.

BROOKHART in the Senate Dec. 21, said the Chairman of the Farm Board has not yet reached the point where he is wholly favorable to the co-operative movement. It was not stated whether this criticism was due to the Chairman's belief that it is inadvisable for the farmer to co-operate in the manufacture of farm machinery. Such co-operative manufacture of implements and tractors might unfavorably affect the Chairman's dividends on his \$1,000,000 of harvester stock.

BUGGIES were not put out of business by government fiat as the Chairman of the Farm Board would allege. They were eliminated by the fierce competition of the automobile in a natural way. His suggestion that the commission brokers should adapt themselves to the change in business due to shifting of their trade to government subsidized pools offers no legitimate parallel. The brokers have a right to stay in business as long as they can handle the grain cheaper than the government-aided pool.

TRUCKS USED for hauling grain are becoming so big that old elevators are unable to handle them. A continued growth along the present trend of truck usage will soon relegate even modern handling equipment to the scrap heap and where old elevators are in use these will have to be replaced with modern structures. Recently we heard of a truck so big and heavy that when an attempt was made to lift it with an air dump it broke thru the heavy planks that formed the platform of the dump and the plunger pushed up under the machine, doing some damage to the engine pan. When building, remodeling or repairing it is well to anticipate future needs in grain handling.

"ONE of the problems which has not been worked out yet," was an expression often used by representatives of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at the annual meeting of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n held earlier this month. Even the all important question of what the Board will do about the surplus which the farmers will naturally raise should prices be enhanced, was thrust aside with such inadequate answer. When an architect plans a building he plans all the details of construction before any work is done on the actual building. Successful business enterprises are planned with equal attention to details. Yet no attempt has been made to follow such methods in building this biggest of all grain pools.

THE STRONG bill to safeguard the proceeds of drafts in the hands of weak banks must have the support of shippers if it is to overcome the opposition of the Comptroller of the Currency. Shippers have lost too much money thru the failure of collecting banks to be willing to entrust the collection of their drafts to weak banks with the prospect of being treated as a common creditor by the receiver.

THE EXCHANGE method of trading has proved its value as both a stabilizer and as providing a quick market. It is not surprising, therefore, altho novel, that the method should be applied to trading in real estate, in the recent organization of New York Real Estate Securities Exchange. Cautious and successful investors who have made it a lifetime practice never to buy anything they could not sell will find in the ready market offered by exchanges an opportunity to place their capital in many new fields.

THE STIMULUS to production of burdensome surpluses created by the Federal Farm Loan system has been an important factor in disturbing the normal adjustment of supply to demand. The \$2,481,015,285 loaned by the federal system on farm mortgages can only be repaid, with interest, by production on the farm. Incidental to this attempt to hoist ourselves by our bootstraps is the fact that several of the Federal joint stock land banks are insolvent, 22 have suspended dividend payments in the past 2½ years, and 7 more will soon stop payments.

CASH FOR WHEAT has always been available to the farmer in the Northwest, even without selling the grain, as the practice of loaning on storage tickets has been so thoroly developed. The representations made in a dispatch to the Wall Street Journal that the entrance of the Federal Farm Board would, by a flow of \$100,000 a day into the wheat sections of the Northwest, immediately revive the buying power, is ridiculous. The effect of the Farm Board is not to add a single dollar to the farmer's funds, but merely to displace the regularly established banking channels, to the limited extent that farmers may be persuaded to join the government pool.

Rats and Mice.

Cold weather naturally drives the rats and mice to hunt for buildings affording food and shelter. All grain elevators, and particularly those of wood construction, are especially attractive to these pests.

The amount of damage they can do, both direct and indirect, is tremendous. They eat much grain; they gnaw holes in storage bins so that some grain is lost; they chew into sacks; they are an added fire hazard, and, finally, grain and feed that has been overrun by rats and mice is not readily eaten by livestock.

A good cat or a rat-catching dog is helpful; trapping gets many of them, and then the right kind of poison, properly and frequently used, should get the rest. It has been said that no elevator is rat proof, for if they can't gnaw their way in, they can be carried in and trouble begins at once.

The Northwest's Protest Against Farm Board Favoritism.

Farmers co-operative elevator companies are being discriminated against by the Federal Farm Board. A co-operative company that chooses to control the sale of its grain instead of joining a regional pool is being denied the benefits of loans at a low rate of interest thru the Farm Board's marketing subsidiaries.

For many years past the grain commission merchants of Minneapolis and Duluth have had close business relations with the elevator men, co-operative and private, supplying them with funds not only as provided in the Farm Board scheme, for the carrying of grain but for capital purposes invested in plant. The grain receivers have aided them in every way with advice and support to make their business successful.

Naturally the grain commission merchants are up in arms at the planned diversion of grain shipments from their sample tables on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to the subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board. If made completely effective as hoped and planned by the Farm Board the grain receivers would have to go out of business for lack of grain to sell. They would receive no consignments.

The Farm Board's argument that an individual farmers elevator company is too small to be bothered with and that the co-operative country elevators must band themselves into larger units before receiving recognition does not follow with the law laid down in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The law creating the Farm Board contemplates aid to all co-operative corporations, large and small, and does not imply that the beneficiaries shall contract away to a pool all right to control the disposition of the crop. The Board itself has recognized the justice of this principle of free choice when approving the method of operation of the North Pacific Grain Growers Co-operative Ass'n in which the grower hauling wheat to the elevator is given his choice of three ways of selling his grain, and one of these methods is outright sale on the day's market without compulsory joining of any pool. If it is fair for the individual grower to have his choice why not for the aggregation of individuals in the co-operative elevator company who are being coerced into pooling their shipments in a way that will go around their best friends of the past, the terminal grain commission merchants?

It was not for this that the commission men at Chicago and Minneapolis 20 and 30 years ago sent their traveling representatives into line company territory to organize co-operative companies. It was not for this that the grain receivers actively supported the farm relief legislation.

To be in line with American principles of fair play the Farm Board should require its subsidiaries to extend all the privileges of membership, especially loans at low rates, to all co-operatives regardless of where or to whom they ship grain.

PROTEIN premiums on this crop are conspicuous by their absence.

A Consolidation for Better Service to the Grain Trade.

The Grain Dealers Journal, semi-monthly, was established in Chicago by Charles S. Clark, who was then sec'y-treas. of the Grain Dealers National Assn., the first number appearing July 25, 1898. In October of that year it was taken over by the Grain Dealers Company, the stock of which was owned by many members of the grain trade. Later the name of the corporation was changed to Grain Dealers Journal.

The Hay & Grain Reporter, weekly, was established in Chicago in 1899 by Sherman T. Edwards. The Grain Man's Guide, monthly, was established in Decatur, Ill., by C. A. Burks in 1905. In July, 1906, Mr. Burks purchased the Hay & Grain Reporter and consolidated it with the Grain Man's Guide under the name, The National Hay & Grain Reporter, which was published semi-monthly. In July, 1909, Mr. Burks sold his publication to J. Carver Strong and J. Ralph Pickell, who moved it to Chicago. Some time later they absorbed the Western Grain Dealer of Des Moines, Iowa, which had been established by Sec'y George A. Wells, and Mr. Wells became a regular contributor to the National Hay & Grain Reporter.

In 1912 the Cincinnati Price Current, weekly, which had been established in 1844 and published for many years by Chas. B. Murray, was absorbed by the Chicago publication and the name changed to The Price Current-Grain Reporter. Under this name the publication was continued until early in 1926, when it was sold to Mr. L. M. Smith. Mr. Smith continued to publish The Price Current-Grain Reporter weekly until May, 1928, when he reduced the size and changed the name to The Grain World, published bi-weekly. Since then The Grain World has been published continuously every other Wednesday. Beginning with the next number The Grain World will be consolidated with the Grain Dealers Journal. For nearly 32 years the Journal has been published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of regular grain dealers and grain elevator operators, under the direction of Mr. Clark.

In the merger of the Grain Dealers Journal and the Grain World, formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter, Mr. E. C. Van Arsdell, long editor of the Grain World and of the Price Current-Grain Reporter, will assist the Journal editorial staff in continuing many of the good features of the Grain World. We are determined to make the Journal of more real help to the grain, feed and field seed merchants than ever before. We expect to make it larger, more interesting, and of more real value to readers.

Henceforth the Journal will be published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. This change from our former dates has been made necessary by the printers' union's demand for the 40-hour week. By publishing on Wednesday we hope to go to press with greater regularity and to reach readers more promptly.

Throughout the Journal's many years of service to the grain, feed and field seed trades,

its editors have striven zealously to give readers not only all important news of the trade, but also helpful information in every department of the business. The reader always has, and always will, receive first consideration. Our reading matter has been carefully selected, condensed, clarified, and classified in the hope of assisting the reader to find just the information he wanted without reading through volumes of matter of no interest to his business.

We extend a warm welcome to all our new readers and sincerely hope they as well as old readers, will always feel free to make use of our department devoted to "Letters from the Trade," whenever they have any grain trade problem they wish to discuss before our readers. Our "Asked-Answered" department and "Information Bureau" are open to the free use of any member of the trade, whether he be a subscriber or not.

Our department devoted to "Supreme Court Decisions" will include digests of all decisions of importance to grain, seed and feed dealers as heretofore. All decisions are indexed and cross indexed for ready reference by the trade.

Our departments devoted to "Field Seeds" and "Feedstuffs" will be enlarged and improved with a view to increasing their value to those actively interested in these lines.

We are eager to learn from first hands the real problems of our readers, and shall be glad to render every service in our power that will in any way help grain dealers to solve their trying trade problems.

Pooling Harmful to Canadian Industry.

The flour mills of Canada by employing the best milling processes on the quality wheat of the Dominion have built up an excellent trade in flour for export to the West Indies and to Europe that they are in danger of losing thru no fault of theirs. The flour of Canada is of such high quality that it is favored by the royal family of England.

The demand for Canadian flour has been cut down 50 per cent, and not in the memory of millers has there been such an unsatisfactory season as the present. Since the new crop of wheat came on the market there has been hardly any Canadian flour going abroad, and there is danger that many brands of Canadian flour hitherto well known abroad will have their names forgotten, the products of other lands being accepted in their place at a price.

An unfortunate reaction upon the dairy industry is that mill feeds are dear in Canada on account of the reduced output of the mills. The Canadian farmer is being taxed several dollars more per ton for feed in the home market.

All this can be laid at the door of the Canadian wheat pool, which by its policy of holding wheat above the world's price has made it impossible for the millers to obtain supplies of raw material at a price level that would enable them to compete in the world's flour markets as formerly.

A parallel is fast developing in the United States by reason of the government's offering a "loan" price for wheat at Minneapolis that for some time past has been above the world's parity. If the millers south of the boundary are saved from the fate of their Canadian brethren they can thank fortune for the partial failure of the Argentine wheat crop that may elevate world wheat prices to a level far above the bids of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Grain Dealers Discuss Farmers Grain Corporation.

Seventy grain dealers from four states were in attendance at the fall meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n for the northeastern district, held Dec. 12th at St. Joseph, Mo. The St. Joseph Grain Exchange also extended an invitation to dealers in northwest Missouri, southern Iowa, and Nebraska.

E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained in detail the provisions for operation of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Visiting dealers were called upon for an expression as to the sentiment in their territory with reference to co-operative membership in the Grain Corporation. Without exception, their belief was that the farmers would hesitate to go into such a movement. It was pointed out that many were reluctant to surrender their private initiative to be regulated by a co-operative handling agency.

Overproduction in the United States, with Argentina, Canada and Australia also creators of ample exportable surpluses, was considered the main drag on domestic prices. Mr. Smiley stated that there were at present 171 co-operative elevator members of the Kansas Ass'n, working together with the so-called independent dealers for the betterment of trade methods and conditions.

Attention was called to the Federal Trade Commission report of 1921 to the effect that grain was being handled on an extremely small margin of profit, and Mr. Smiley expressed his wish that the opponents of the present marketing system should investigate the handling of wheat from the producer to the ultimate consumer, and if any excessive profit is being made in the handling of this commodity, that the blame be placed on any branch that might be at fault, rather than allow the farm agitator element to continue the abuse of the grain trade in general as a smoke screen for their lack of knowledge as to just where any specific fault or ground for improvement exists.

Mr. Smiley also referred to the diversity of farming conditions in eastern and western Kansas, and pointed out the difficulty in legislating benefit to the needy farmers without distributing oftentimes unwanted aid to more prosperous sections.

Mr. Smiley also talked on the tendency toward federal control of grain inspection, and the extension of wire office branches into the county seat towns of the wheat belt.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 16-17. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n mid-winter meeting, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jan. 23-24.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 28-30.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Shrine Temple first two days, Hotel Savery third day, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 4-6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., with post convention trip to Winnipeg Feb. 7.

Feb. 11-13. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20-21.—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., mid-winter convention.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Publication on Liability of Carriers?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you refer me to some good publication on the liability of common carriers with respect to grain loss and damage claims?

I have numerous decisions and works covering claims and liability on all traffic generally, but it occurred to me that perhaps you had come in contact with something that had been prepared to cover grain claims only.—S. T. Henson, traffic manager, Kansas City, Mo.

Ans.: The book, "The Grain Shipper and the Law," published by the Grain Dealers Journal, price \$2, covers the law of grain claims, containing decisions of courts of last resort of all states and the federal courts, bearing on grain claims of every description.

For claims in general much information is contained in "Freight Traffic Red Book," issued annually in January by the Traffic Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.

Automatic Scale Weights Good in Claims?

Grain Dealers Journal: We understand that the Journal has a record of court decisions showing the numbers of cases and favorable decisions thereunder, where consignees have filed claim for short-weight grain being weighed on automatic scales.

If you can give me any data concerning this it will be appreciated. We have filed a number of claims against the railroads here and in each instance they have declined, a tender of 50% of our claim being offered in compromise, which we declined.—Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., J. M. Wilson, pres., Meridian, Miss.

Ans.: Many suits for loss of grain in transit based on automatic scale weights have been won by the users of automatic scales. The fact that the weight was taken on an automatic scale is neither for nor against the weight, and therefore the style of scale usually is not referred to by either the plaintiff or defendant, so that altho the decision was in favor of the shipper the record of the case does not disclose the fact that automatic scales were in use.

No railroad company has ever won a suit for loss in transit by claiming that the weights were inaccurate by reason of having been taken over an automatic scale.

The judges instruct the jury that the weights ascertained at point of unloading can not be taken as proof of how much was loaded into the car at point of origin. Juries have accepted wagon load weights into car as proof of amount loaded, against the best hopper scale ever built weighing a carload at a draft; and as an automatic scale is better than a wagon scale, there being less chance of loss due to shoveling from wagon, it will be seen that the style of scale is nothing against the weight, in the courts, when there is testimony that the scales were in good order, inspected and the weighing was done with care.

An automatic scale was sold by the Avery Scale Co. to the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., and after testing the scale for 64 days by weighing over a million pounds a day over it in comparison with a hopper scale, the mill company brought suit to recover the cost of the scales, on an allegation that the automatic scale did not weigh accurately. The decision was in favor of the scale company both in the La Crosse County Court and the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the automatic scale being held to be accurate.

The scale in question had a capacity of 20 bus. per draft and was in the upper part of the mill 65 ft. above the hopper scale that weighed 1,000 bus. per draft. In the test the grain was first weighed in the hopper scale, carried up 7 floors by a bucket elevator into a bin and again carried by bucket elevator to the automatic scale.

The average discrepancy was only .0011, and the weight registered by the automatic scale was slightly less than that of the hopper scale.

The court said: "Considering the fact that the grain is carried thru two sets of elevators and one bin before being delivered on the second scale we think that the infinitesimal difference

between the discrepancy contracted against and the one actually shown can not be considered as even tending to show that the scale did not, when properly adjusted, fulfill the contract requirements."—Vol. 26, page 534, of Grain Dealers Journal and 129 N. W. Rep. 1059.

No Year Book of Grain Statistics

Grain Dealers Journal: I am informed that you publish annually, a compilation of grain statistics. If my information is correct in this particular, will you please let me know when a new one is ready for distribution and at what cost.—Fred M. Williams, Seattle, Wash.

Ans.: The year book, compiled and published by the Price Current-Grain Reporter was discontinued in 1926.

The annual "Red Book" is a pamphlet giving much grain market price and statistics data and is published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Chicago, Ill. It is issued in January.

Prominent Kansas City Grain Dealer Scores Farm Board.

Before the multitude of grain dealers attending the annual meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Regional Advisory Board meeting, held in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12, Frank A. Theis, of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, said:

"If the present futures market machinery is impaired, the entire system of grain marketing would be disrupted, as no dealer would be willing to assume the risk of price reactions unless purchases without hedging facilities could be made on a basis of wide discounts.

"The uncertainty of government action in trying to reorganize grain marketing machinery is affecting traders harmfully. The agitation to scrap the existing marketing machinery is creating an unsound condition that will result only in detriment to the grain producer."

Legge on Loans.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Every loan made has been at the rate provided in the Act, the exact rate for each day being furnished by officials of the Treasury Department. Any additional interest charge is made, not by the Board, but by the co-operatives themselves to their own members and should it exceed the actual cost of operation, the surplus belongs to the farmer borrowers through their co-operative ass'n.

Mr. Barnes and the grain men were concerned about reports to the effect that the Board was to finance co-operatives in building facilities duplicating those now in existence and were referred to sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph (c) Section 7, of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and were advised that existing facilities would be carefully considered by the Board before any government money was spent for new construction. They were told that the Board would be glad to have any information they could give on this or any other subject from time to time with the understanding that in doing so there was no promise, expressed or implied, as to what action the Board might take on any proposition submitted.—Alex Legge.

The paragraph of the law referred to follows:

(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

W. G. Kellogg Heads Marketing Department.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has, after considering several men, entered into a contract with W. G. Kellogg, of Minneapolis, to take charge of its grain marketing operations. He will have charge of operations in all markets and will have his headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Milwaukee and received his education in that city. He entered the grain business in 1905 as an office boy for Fagg & Taylor. After working for that firm for five years he helped organize and became a member of the firm of Stacks & Kellogg.

He went to Minneapolis in 1918 to become president of the Delmar Company, a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., and remained with that organization until it went out of business in 1926. Since then he has been in charge of the wheat department of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of Minneapolis.

Mr. Kellogg is married and has two children. He will make his home in Chicago.

S. J. Cottingham, president of the Farmers National Corporation, recently announced that C. E. Huff, of Salina, Kan., John Manley, of Enid, Okla., and J. J. Knight, of Kansas City, Mo., have been chosen as managers and with the selection of Mr. Kellogg as general manager, the corporation is now said to be ready to function aggressively.

North Dakota State Mill Again Shows Operating Loss.

The State Mill and Elevator at Grand Forks, No. Dak., showed a loss for the 10 months of the year of \$55,185.

If interest and depreciation were ignored, the auditor stated, a profit of \$204,705 would have been made.

Total losses from the beginning of operations to the end of October, 1929, amount to \$1,688,076. Eliminating interest and depreciation a profit of \$413,375 would have been made, the report states.



W. G. Kellogg, Chicago, Ill., Gen. Mgr. Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Does Not See How Farm Board Can Help.

Grain Dealers Journal: No evidence has yet been seen of any material effect on the grain market created by the farm board. Since its inception the market has been erratic, and today the farmers are receiving less for their wheat, corn and oats than they have thru the year. The answer is supply and demand.

The trouble with the farmers in this community who are having trouble is too much credit. They spend the money before they get it, buying high-priced agricultural implements, tractors, harvesters, corn pickers and whatnot, then hire help to run the farms while they sit behind a steering wheel on the hard roads.

We have a good number of farmers in this community who make money consistently year after year. They are farmers who are out in the fields working. They keep horses and do all their farm work with them. We hear no complaint of bad times or poor conditions from such farmers.

But the other class, as is doubtless true in every community, is complaining. They have been fooled so often with glowing bait held before them by pretended farm relief that this time, even with the government behind it, they are sitting down watching and waiting with skeptical eyes.

It is noticeable that industry is constantly bringing about mergers and associations. In every such case it is for the purpose of doing a greater volume of business with less help and less expense. Probably such efforts on the part of the farmers would bring about a measure of success.

But so far every effort to organize the farmers has simply meant the addition of overhead thru duplication of commercial channels already existent and operating at low cost. You can't cut down expenses by adding to your overhead. The farmers should have found that out long ago.

The attempt of the farm board to raise prices looks very much as tho it is a serious attempt on the part of our government to make our farmers lift themselves by their boot-straps. Have you ever known any such attempts to

succeed?—A. W. Brown, mgr., The Farmers Grain Co., Roseville, Ill.

Farm Board's Weapon of Destruction.

Grain Dealers Journal: The situation with reference to the Farm Board changes so rapidly from day to day that it is almost impossible to form any definite idea as to what the results are going to be.

Early announcements of the Farm Board members certainly indicated that it would be the policy of the Board to start from the ground up and construct an entirely new grain marketing system, using only such parts of the existing system as could be salvaged and fitted into their plans. Announcements the last few days in Washington seem, however, to modify this attitude.

I believe many of the trade felt the only real weapon the Farm Board had in its program of destruction was the low rate of interest for which capital would be furnished to build up the new system. A newspaper article today makes the statement that it has discontinued the loaning of money at 3½% and will hereafter charge the co-operative organizations 6%. I am unable to reconcile this with the plain language of the law.

I believe the trade will have to wait until the policy of the Board is more nearly fixed, and until their subsidiaries are in operation before they can form any intelligent idea of what the outcome will be.—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.

Who Has Been Getting the Farmer's Money?

Grain Dealers Journal: The chairman of the Federal Farm Board in his speech to the American Farm Bureau on Dec. 9 advocated collective selling by farmers and not collective buying.

We think it is fair to inquire, "Who has been getting the farmers' money?"

The published reports of the following four companies showing their net earnings for 1928 may have some bearing on the above question:

J. I. Case Co.....	\$ 3,986,889.00
International Harvester Co.....	49,333,613.00
Montgomery Ward & Co.....	17,703,835.00
Sears, Roebuck & Co.....	26,907,902.00

Total net earnings.....\$97,932,239.00

The first objective of the Federal Farm Board seems to be the elimination of the grain commission merchants. If the grain commission merchants handle one-half of the wheat crop or approximately 400,000,000 bus., the gross earnings of all the grain commission merchants in the United States would be approximately \$6,000,000.00 per year and deducting the necessary expenses of operation, the net earnings may be conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000.00 per annum.

We believe the above is worthy of serious consideration by farmers' elevator companies before they decide to discard an efficient and economical method of selling in favor of an experiment.—The McCaull-Dinsmore Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Crop conditions, especially in the Southwest, continue favorable, and if we should raise better than a normal crop over our large acreage, the Farm Board will be plenty busy, and it will take more than talk (their principal pastime) to hold up the price.—Shannon Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Board Will Not Carry Over Surpluses.

Samuel R. McKelvie says on behalf of the Farm Board of which he is a member:

"Our plan will be to merchandise wheat, and when the season is closed and another crop is at hand, or nearly so, to have cleared our bins and be ready for that crop; not to carry over great surpluses on the theory that there may be a better price some time in the future."

Misdirected Farm Relief?

The Cincinnati Board of Trade at a recent meeting gave consideration to farm relief and directed Pres. A. M. Braun to communicate its position to the President. Mr. Braun's letter to President Hoover said in part:

This organization, while deeply concerned over the welfare of the American farmer, feels that there should be no misdirected effort towards relieving ills existing only as to certain groups of grain farmers.

Congress having repeatedly investigated the problems involved in grain distribution, it is our hope that the Federal Farm Board will be guided by these conclusions and refrain from efforts to destroy the present efficient system.

We hope that we may soon have official assurances as to due consideration for the welfare of the grain business, which has proven so highly beneficial in our agricultural history.

We feel sure that at this time, when all lines of business are being encouraged in expansion programs, you can appreciate the state of mind prevailing in our industry. A word of encouragement from you would prove very helpful and our people could plan accordingly.

J. H. Owens Starts New Grain Firm.

J. H. Owens, known to everyone who ever attended an Iowa or a "National" convention as "Jimmy," has engaged in the grain business at Des Moines, Ia., on his own account.

He has been associated for the past four years with the Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, prior to which he was connected with Taylor & Patton there for nine years. His last connection was severed early in November. "My leaving them," he states, "was based entirely on my desire to establish my own business, believing that it is a step forward."



A. W. Brown, Roseville, Ill.
Mgr. Farmers Grain Co.



J. H. "Jimmy" Owens, Des Moines, Ia.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 12.—The final estimate of the Canadian crop given herewith is based on the net acreage figures arrived at by deducting the abandoned acreage from the Ass'n's estimate of the acreage under crop, published in the July 10th number of the Journal, the yield per acre being estimated on the acreage actually threshed. Returns received from 85% of the country points in the three Prairie Provinces are as follows: Net acreage for Manitoba: Wheat, 2,188,617; oats, 1,405,028; barley, 1,712,664; rye, 117,091; flax, 93,243. Net acreage for Saskatchewan: Wheat, 13,583,706; oats, 3,561,323; barley, 934,737; rye, 304,597; flax, 240,114. Net acreage for Alberta: Wheat, 6,410,733; oats, 1,876,670; barley, 385,111; rye, 137,896; flax, 10,987. Total: Wheat, 22,183,056; oats, 6,843,021; barley, 3,032,512; rye, 559,566; flax, 344,344.—Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Farmers Increase Fall Acreage.

In a report dated December 20, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that farmers have planted 2 per cent more winter wheat and three-tenths of one per cent more winter rye than they did in the fall of 1928. Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, Oregon and California are the states of larger production, that show a reduction in acreage, while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Texas and Montana are the principal states showing an increase.

In some of the states, lack of moisture prevented the planting of the intended acreage, but in spite of that condition, 20 of the reporting states show an increased acreage and only 13 a smaller one, while in 6, the indicated acreage is the same as last year.

As to rye, 20 of the states show an increase in acreage, 10 show no change and only 5 show a decrease. Details of acreage and condition, with comparisons, will be found in the tables below:

WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE.

State.	Area Sown		Autumn of 1929 compared with 1928.	Condition Dec. 1.	1929.
	Autumn of 1928 (revised) (prelim.)	Autumn of 1929 (prelim.)			
	1,000 acres	Pct.			
N. Y.	284	290	102	92	88
N. J.	63	66	105	90	93
Pa.	1,123	1,145	102	90	89
Ohio	1,745	1,972	113	86	89
Ind.	1,695	1,746	103	85	89
Ill.	2,467	2,344	95	86	86
Mich.	914	868	95	90	82
Wis.	40	42	105	92	89
Minn.	155	163	105	91	86
Iowa	420	437	104	91	92
Mo.	1,792	1,613	90	85	89
S. Dak.	99	124	125	84	88
Nebr.	3,686	3,686	100	85	96
Kans.	12,083	12,687	105	80	92
Del.	102	101	99	90	96
Md.	549	549	100	87	93
Va.	711	697	98	86	91
W. Va.	126	143	105	88	91
N. C.	466	443	95	87	82
S. C.	67	70	105	87	72
Ga.	90	90	100	88	71
Tenn.	247	272	110	88	89
Ala.	4	4	100	86	83
Miss.	4	4	100	85	82
Ark.	29	29	100	85	84
Okla.	4,506	4,326	96	81	86
Tex.	2,710	2,927	108	80	88
Mont.	614	768	125	80	81
Idaho	536	477	89	89	77
Wyo.	93	112	120	87	90
Colo.	1,304	1,565	120	83	91
N. Mex.	329	345	105	79	92
Ariz.	43	47	110	94	96
Utah	170	175	103	89	86
Nev.	4	2	50	92	79
Wash.	1,344	1,304	97	86	40
Oreg.	924	896	97	93	54
Calif.	850	790	93	91	71
U. S.	42,820	43,690	102	84.6	86

Rumpler (Fithian p. o.), Ill., Dec. 9.—Some are thru with their corn husking. Yield from 30 to 50 bus., of good quality.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

WINTER RYE ACREAGE.

State.	Area Sown		Autumn of 1929 compared with 1928.	Condition Dec. 1.	1929.
	Autumn of 1928 (revised) (prelim.)	Autumn of 1929 (prelim.)			
	Acres	Pct.			
N. Y.	21	100	92	88	
N. J.	49	110	91	94	
Pa.	125	100	91	90	
Ohio	57	120	90	90	
Ind.	130	110	91	90	
Ill.	80	95	92	90	
Mich.	168	110	91	82	
Wis.	189	90	92	90	
Minn.	406	103	90	87	
Iowa	51	100	94	92	
Mo.	21	90	88	90	
N. Dak.	1,075	968	90	84	
S. Dak.	196	216	110	84	
Nebr.	276	304	110	96	
Kans.	20	22	110	84	
Del.	4	5	115	91	
Md.	17	20	120	89	
Va.	54	62	115	88	
W. Va.	8	8	100	89	
N. C.	100	86	86	85	
S. C.	7	8	110	86	
Ga.	19	19	100	81	
Ky.	16	17	105	90	
Tenn.	34	37	110	88	
Ark.	1	1	100	87	
Okla.	29	32	110	84	
Tex.	17	18	105	80	
Mont.	123	125	102	82	
Idaho	3	3	100	92	
Wyo.	43	47	110	88	
Colo.	92	110	120	84	
N. Mex.	1	1	100	78	
Utah	3	3	100	89	
Wash.	13	16	125	90	
Oreg.	8	8	100	94	
U. S.	3,456	3,466	100.3	88.2	87.2

*The estimates for rye relate to the acreage sown for grain, allowance having been made for average diversion to other uses. Three 000 omitted.

CORN.*

State.	Acreage		Yield		Production.	
	Harvested.	(Thous.)	Per Acre.	(Bus.)	(Thous. Bus.)	(Thous. Bus.)
	1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
N. E.	222	41.1	9,190	9,125		
N. Y.	676	31.1	22,100	21,024		
N. J.	183	36.0	6,968	6,588		
Pa.	1,309	35.5	50,037	46,470		
Ohio	3,518	36.5	136,725	128,407		
Ind.	4,124	32.0	157,802	131,968		
Ill.	8,900	35.0	367,488	311,500		
Mich.	1,314	24.5	48,944	32,928		
Wis.	2,036	40.0	89,082	81,440		
Minn.	4,253	35.0	139,026	148,855		
Iowa	10,944	40.0	464,883	437,760		
Mo.	5,384	23.5	181,540	126,524		
N. Dak.	1,057	15.5	24,426	16,384		
S. Dak.	4,916	22.8	93,849	112,085		
Nebr.	9,144	26.0	212,701	237,744		
Kans.	6,103	17.5	179,118	106,802		
Del.	132	32.0	4,488	4,224		
Md.	525	36.5	19,345	19,162		
Va.	1,522	29.0	44,715	44,138		
W. Va.	441	31.5	16,524	13,892		
N. C.	2,259	21.5	42,642	48,568		
S. C.	1,422	14.4	17,064	23,321		
Ga.	3,656	13.8	38,010	50,453		
Fla.	625	13.5	7,891	8,438		
Ky.	2,938	27.5	66,638	80,795		
Tenn.	2,944	25.0	56,842	73,600		
Ala.	2,676	14.0	30,475	37,464		
Miss.	1,765	20.0	24,710	35,300		
Ark.	1,882	14.0	34,034	26,348		
La.	1,180	18.2	21,114	21,476		
Okla.	3,020	16.0	70,150	48,320		
Tex.	4,533	19.0	99,162	86,127		
Mont.	301	12.0	5,206	3,612		
Idaho	54	36.0	2,438	1,944		
Wyo.	177	16.0	2,672	2,832		
Colo.	1,366	17.0	18,694	23,222		
N. Mex.	209	20.0	3,482	6,180		
Ariz.	41	28.0	1,014	1,148		
Utah	19	31.0	522	589		
Nev.	2	28.0	44	56		
Wash.	48	38.0	1,794	1,824		
Oreg.	86	35.0	2,952	3,010		
Calif.	82	31.0	2,400	2,542		
U. S.	98,018	26.8	2,818,901	2,622,189		

*This table covers corn for all purposes, including hogged corn and siloed corn, and that cut and fed without removing the ears, as well as that husked and snapped for grain. The yield for grain, with an allowance for varying yields of corn for other purposes, is applied to the total acreage to obtain an equivalent production of all corn.

Final Report on 1929 Crops.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates this year's total wheat crop at 806,508,000 bus., against 914,876,000 last year; the corn crop at 2,622,189,000, against 2,818,901,000; the oats crop at 1,238,654,000, against 1,439,407,000; the barley crop at 307,105,000, against 357,487,000; and the rye crop at 40,629,000 bus., against 43,366,000. In each of these there was a decided decrease, while in the production of tame hay there was an increase of 8,364,000 tons. Details of this report are as follows:

	Acreage.		(Production, Bu.)
	000	Per	Total.
	omitted.	Acre.	omitted.
Corn—			
1928	100,673	28.0	2,818,901
1929	98,018	26.8	2,622,189
Winter Wheat—			
1928	36,213	16.0	578,673
1929	40,162	14.4	578,336
Durum Wheat (4 states)—			
1928	6,836	14.2	97,291
1929	5,315	9.9	52,380
Other Spring Wheat, U. S.—			
1928	15,223	15.7	238,912
1929	15,664	11.2	175,792
All Wheat—			
1928	58,272	15.7	914,876
1929	61,141	13.2	806,508
Oats—			
1928	41,734	34.5	1,439,407
1929	40,217	30.8	1,238,654
Barley—			
1928	12,598	28.4	357,487
1929	13,212	23.2	307,105
Rye—			
1928	3,480	12.5	43,366
1929	3,225	12.6	40,629
Buckwheat—			
1928	749	17.6	13,148
1929	729	15.8	11,505
Flaxseed—			
1928	2,675	7.4	19,928
1929	2,990	5.6	16,838
Rice (5 states)—			
1928	977	44.3	43,240
1929	893	45.0	40,217
Grain Sorghums—			
1928	6,497	21.9	142,513
1929	5,921	17.0	100,845
Clover Seed (red and alsike)—			
1928	617	1.56	961
1929	1 369	1.53	2,157
Sweet Clover Seed—			
1928	227	4.01	909
1929	231	4.16	961
Alfalfa Seed—			
1928	198	2.68	532
1929	258	2.78	717
Timothy Seed—			
1928	332	3.70	1,229
1929	366	3.84	1,407
Soy Beans—			
1928	1,144	14.2	16,256
1929	1,373	13.2	18,146
Cowpeas—			
1928	1,391	9.6	13,352
1929	1,059	9.6	10,149
Cottonseed—			Tons.
1928	6,435
1929	6,630
Hay, Tame—			
1928	58,140	1.61	93,351
1929	60,996	1.67	101,715
Hay, Wild—			
1928	13,138	.98	12,915
1929	14,125	.91	12,924
All Hay—			
1928	71,278	1.49	106,266
1929	75,121	1.53	114,639

BUCKWHEAT.				
State.	Acreage		Yield	
	Harvested.		Per Acre.	
	(Thous.)	(Bus.)	Production.	
	1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Me.	13	28.0	299	364
Vt.	2	25.0	48	50
N. Y.	198	16.0	3,475	3,168
N. J.	2	18.0	20	36
Pa.	199	17.0	3,802	3,383
Ohio	38	17.7	700	673
Ind.	15	14.5	225	218
Ill.	5	15.0	70	75
Mich.	45	9.0	720	405
Wis.	21	14.5	412	304
Minn.	70	11.6	1,074	812
Iowa	6	13.5	87	81
Mo.	1	15.0	13	15
N. Dak.	5	6.0	145	30
S. Dak.	16	9.5	276	152
Nebr.	1	11.2	10	11
Del.	2	18.0	34	36
Md.	7	18.0	133	126
Va.	15	19.5	326	292
W. Va.	40	19.0	800	760
N. C.	11	20.0	190	220
Ky.	14	18.0	238	252
Tenn.	3	14.0	51	42
U. S.	729	15.8	13,148	11,505

ALL WHEAT.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Me.	4	23.0	80
Vt.	1	18.0	16
N. Y.	287	16.0	4,702
N. J.	62	19.0	1,200
Pa.	1,119	18.0	17,171
Ohio	1,732	19.5	33,770
Ind.	1,631	17.0	27,723
Ill.	2,451	14.9	36,537
Mich.	904	18.6	16,810
Wis.	105	20.9	2,141
Minn.	1,372	14.5	22,964
Iowa	454	19.4	8,723
Mo.	1,730	10.0	19,194
N. Dak.	9,918	9.4	155,358
S. Dak.	3,114	9.7	34,928
Nebr.	3,548	15.9	69,919
Kans.	11,516	12.0	177,833
Del.	101	19.0	1,836
Md.	541	17.5	8,745
Va.	700	12.8	9,758
W. Va.	134	13.3	1,586
N. C.	457	11.7	5,150
S. C.	64	12.0	800
Ga.	85	10.0	1,034
Ky.	240	11.8	1,000
Tenn.	405	9.0	3,714
Ala.	4	10.0	44
Miss.	4	17.0	60
Ark.	26	12.0	253
Okla.	4,236	10.5	59,576
Tex.	2,520	15.0	22,176
Mont.	4,166	9.6	77,998
Idaho	1,083	23.6	28,792
Wyo.	233	14.3	3,897
Colo.	1,397	12.9	18,564
N. Mex.	42	18.8	2,054
Ariz.	266	27.0	1,269
Utah	16	24.1	6,861
Nev.	16	25.2	482
Wash.	2,430	18.5	48,644
Oreg.	1,058	21.8	23,318
Calif.	680	18.0	16,380
U. S.	61,141	13.19	914,876

RYE.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
N. Y.	20	15.5	314
N. J.	49	19.0	758
Pa.	124	16.0	1,596
Ohio	57	15.6	399
Ind.	125	13.0	946
Ill.	75	14.5	899
Mich.	166	13.5	2,366
Wis.	185	16.0	2,171
Minn.	396	17.5	6,315
Iowa	50	16.0	760
Mo.	20	10.0	228
N. Dak.	935	9.0	14,278
S. Dak.	186	11.0	1,458
Nebr.	262	14.1	3,486
Kans.	19	12.5	437
Del.	4	14.5	45
Md.	17	16.5	225
Va.	53	11.8	621
W. Va.	8	11.6	94
N. C.	98	12.0	1,024
S. C.	7	12.5	80
Ga.	18	9.5	220
Ky.	15	11.0	87
Tenn.	32	8.0	205
Ark.	1	9.0	9
Okla.	28	11.0	312
Tex.	16	15.0	180
Mont.	111	11.0	2,156
Idaho	3	14.0	48
Wyo.	40	9.0	400
Colo.	81	11.0	814
N. Mex.	1	18.0	12
Utah	3	7.0	24
Wash.	12	12.0	279
Oreg.	8	14.0	120
U. S.	3,225	12.6	43,366

FLAXSEED.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Wis.	7	12.0	122
Minn.	523	9.0	5,808
Iowa	11	11.3	198
Mo.	6	6.0	56
N. Dak.	1,463	4.7	8,344
S. Dak.	637	5.9	3,601
Nebr.	17	7.6	64
Kans.	23	5.9	172
Mont.	293	3.2	1,556
Wyo.	10	5.0	7
U. S.	2,990	5.6	19,928

GRAIN SORGHUMS.*

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Mo.	89	17.0	2,178
Nebr.	22	17.1	485
Kans.	1,091	18.0	28,633
Okla.	1,384	14.8	30,762
Tex.	2,760	17.0	69,000
Colo.	205	11.0	2,688
N. Mex.	203	22.0	3,384
Ariz.	52	30.0	1,508
Calif.	115	31.6	3,875
U. S.	5,921	17.0	142,513

*Grain sorghums production for all purposes includes grain equivalent on forage acreage.

OATS.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
N. Eng.	229	38.3	7,961
N. Y.	989	24.9	33,660
N. J.	47	30.0	1,500
Pa.	1,014	29.5	34,678
Ohio	1,689	29.5	89,281
Ind.	1,895	28.5	89,910
Ill.	4,231	33.5	174,338
Mich.	1,372	29.8	58,461
Wis.	2,470	34.5	108,532
Minn.	4,212	36.5	153,338
Iowa	5,944	37.0	231,154
Mo.	1,535	22.0	47,768
N. Dak.	1,934	18.0	59,954
S. Dak.	2,259	28.5	59,211
Nebr.	2,430	34.8	78,936
Kans.	1,197	23.6	37,729
Del.	3	28.0	120
Md.	43	31.0	1,701
Va.	167	23.0	4,641
W. Va.	216	28.0	5,712
N. C.	258	24.0	6,192
S. C.	408	27.0	7,751
Ga.	124	22.5	5,300
Fla.	42	14.0	191
Ky.	290	21.5	7,930
Tenn.	197	18.0	4,042
Ala.	119	19.5	1,225
Miss.	55	22.0	820
Ark.	186	26.0	3,410
La.	48	25.0	1,078
Okla.	792	26.0	23,140
Tex.	1,682	28.0	35,751
Mont.	554	17.0	20,221
Idaho	151	40.0	6,439
Wyo.	145	29.0	3,828
Colo.	212	31.0	5,983
N. Mex.	43	27.0	720
Ariz.	15	32.0	532
Utah	58	42.0	2,475
Nev.	2	35.0	80
Wash.	191	47.0	9,447
Oreg.	304	41.0	10,944
Calif.	145	30.6	5,313
U. S.	40,217	30.8	1,439,407

BARLEY.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Pa.	36	24.5	783
Me.	4	31.0	112
Vt.	7	30.0	150
N. Y.	159	23.1	4,648
N. J.	3	22.0	60
Ohio	103	23.5	9,191
Ind.	31	22.0	1,794
Ill.	456	26.5	20,060
Mich.	243	23.0	8,100
Wis.	703	32.5	26,898
Minn.	2,200	27.0	80,000
Iowa	642	30.5	26,466
Mo.	14	17.0	238
N. Dak.	2,650	14.2	55,564
S. Dak.	2,016	18.5	36,456
Nebr.	647	29.2	14,018
Kans.	608	20.5	17,661
Md.	16	32.0	416
Va.	18	28.0	406
N. C.	40	24.0	736
Ky.	7	29.5	50
Tenn.	24	20.0	420
Okla.	57	25.0	1,425
Tex.	203	25.0	3,276
Mont.	251	16.0	6,374
Idaho	147	39.0	6,192
Wyo.	124	27.0	2,660
Colo.	651	21.0	13,128
N. Mex.	13	25.0	228
Ariz.	18	35.0	646
Utah	39	40.0	1,666
Nev.	11	33.0	385
Wash.	63	34.0	1,952
Oreg.	116	37.0	3,675
Calif.	992	29.6	31,842
U. S.	13,212	23.2	357,487

CLOVER SEED (RED AND ALISIKE).

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
N. Y.	3,000	2.3	2,000
Pa.	14,000	2.0	26,000
Ohio	322,000	1.6	193,000
Ind.	300,000	1.3	96,000
Ill.	180,000	1.3	82,000
Mich.	151,000	1.7	101,000
Wis.	85,000	1.6	50,000
Minn.	64,000	1.9	106,000
Iowa	114,000	1.35	49,000
Mo.	58,000	1.5	34,000
N. Dak.	2,000	3.0	6,000
Nebr.	18,000	1.7	21,000
Kans.	9,000	1.6	9,000
Tenn.	10,000	2.1	6,000
Idaho	19,000	4.2	99,000
Colo.	2,000	6.0	5,000
Oreg.	18,000	3.5	76,000
U. S.	1,369,000	1.58	961,000

ALFALFA SEED.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Minn.	4,200	2.0	6,800
Mo.	3,000	2.0	9,000
N. Dak.	15,000	2.0	7,600
S. Dak.	28,000	2.1	44,000
Neb.	14,000	3.3	19,800
Kans.	20,000	2.5	19,000
Okla.	11,000	3.0	26,000
Tex.	2,600	2.9	4,000
Mont.	30,000	2.4	48,000
Idaho	23,000	4.0	51,000
Wyo.	3,000	2.3	9,000
Colo.	5,000	4.0	6,000
N. Mex.	6,000	3.5	16,500
Ariz.	22,000	4.5	99,000
Utah	55,000	1.9	110,000
Oreg.	3,000	3.8	10,500
Calif.	13,600	3.5	46,200
U. S.	258,400	2.78	532,400

TIMOTHY SEED.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
N. Y.	3,000	3.3	15,000
Pa.	7,000	4.8	44,000
Ohio	50,000	4.2	172,000
Ind.	8,000	4.0	38,000
Ill.	78,000	4.0	227,500
Wis.	4,000	4.0	18,400
Minn.	12,000	4.2	44,400
Iowa	125,000	4.0	374,400
Mo.	64,000	3.0	248,500
N. Dak.	2,000	3.0	7,000
S. Dak.	11,000	3.5	33,000
Kans.	2,000	3.4	7,200
U. S.	366,000	3.84	1,229,400

SWEET CLOVER SEED.

State.	Acreage Harvested (Thous.)	Yield Per Acre (Bus.)	Production. (Thous. bus.)
1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Ohio	7,000	3.6	21,000
Ind.	2,000	3.0	9,000
Ill.	17,000	4.0	52,000
Minn.	24,000	5.0	123,000
Iowa	28,000	3.5	61,600
Mo.	7,000	3.7	18,000
N. Dak.	50,000	4.2	185,000
S. Dak.	49,000	4.3	232,200
Nebr.	24,000	4.3	81,400
Kans.	17,000	3.9	69,700
Mont.	3,000	4.5	31,500
Colo.	3,000	5.0	25,000
U. S.	231,000	4.16	909,400

SOYBEANS.

State.	Total Acres Except Hay.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Production Except Hay.	
	1929.	1929.	1928.	1929.
	1,000 Acres.	Bus.	1,000 Bus	
Ohio	70	14.5	876	1,015
Ind.	167	14.2	1,812	2,371
Ill.	270	16.5	3,630	4,455
Mich.	2	9.0	30	18
Wis.	2	11.0	38	22
Iowa	44	12.0	360	528
Mo.	174	10.0	1,438	1,740
Kans.	10	9.5	82	95
Del.	16	10.5	270	168
Md.	4	14.4	74	58
Va.	20	9.0	273	180
W. Va.	3	15.2	44	46
N. C.	250	14.0	3,270	3,500
S. C.	27	15.0	406	405
Ga.	11	10.0	132	110
Ky.	14	15.0	210	210
Tenn.	110	10.0	1,430	1,100
Ala.	9	14.0	112	126
Miss.	56	13.5	682	756
Ark.	46	14.0	510	644
La.	42	9.3	432	391
Okla.	26	8.0	151	208
U. S.	1,373	13.2	16,256	18,146

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 20.—Water-borne shipments of wheat during the month of November totaled 612,282 bushels. Some 474,831 bushels moved out during the same month last year.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 14.—Corn receipts have been enlarging, altho the moisture content of grain does not show much sign of diminution. Most samples are running from 19.5 to 21 per cent moisture.—Nelson K. Thomas, sec'y, Grain Exchange.

Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 20.—Wheat is moving slowly and so are oats because the farmers expect higher prices on these commodities to prevail in the spring. They seem satisfied with the prices they are getting on barley and rye. —I. C. Lyman, Green Bay Elvtr. Co.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 10.—Montreal's export of grain for the navigation season which has just closed fell short of last year's shipments by 119,657,741 bus., the comparison being 210,829,630 for 1928 against 90,171,889 for 1929. Receipts at Montreal last year were 216,110,448 bus. against 90,234,758 for 1929.

Grundy Center, Ia., Dec. 4.—I took in 9,211 bus. of new corn on Nov. 26 and a total of 13,436 bus. during the week from Nov. 26 to Dec. 4, inclusive. These day and week records are the largest receipts taken in during an equal period in the 7 years I have owned and operated this elevator.—J. Clyde Smith, Smith Elevator.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 20.—For the current crop year to Dec. 1, 11,425,405 bus. of grain have been exported thru this port, compared with 26,122,578 for the corresponding period a year ago. December shipments booked total 3,083,526, with 1,029,932 bus. slated for January shipment at this early date. Grain in elevators totaled 11,221,880 bus. with 1,229,800 en route.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 12.—The wheat movement situation as of Dec. 9 is as follows: Wheat inspected to date, 118,125,000 bus.; in store at country points, 72,840,000; in transit, not inspected (estimated), 1,500,000; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 55,000,000; estimated in farmers' hands yet to market, 24,091,000; total, 271,556,900 bus. Leaving 98,431,900 bus. yet to be inspected. Inspections to date reveal the following: Oats, 5,486,000 bus.; barley, 16,008,000; rye, 3,095,000; flax, 868,000. In store at country points is: Oats, 3,400,000 bus.; barley, 7,600,000; rye, 2,175,000, and flax, 625,000. Country elevator agents estimate the following amounts yet in farmers' hands: Oats, 7,569,000 bus.; barley, 5,402,000; rye, 1,353,000, and flax, 334,000.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 15.—Receipts during November, compared with November, 1928, in carloads were: Wheat, 373-215; corn, 493-597; oats, 59-60; rye, 1-0; barley, 77-65; kafir-milo, 3-7; mixed grain, 2-0; beans, 129-295; hay, 165-76. Shipments, similarly compared, were: Wheat, 18-41; corn, 52-97; oats, 4-3; barley, 25-20; beans, 42-44.—H. G. Mundhenk, sec'y Denver Grain Exchange.

Propose Spring Wheat Grade Changes to Meet Foreign Demands.

An effort was started to have the grades on spring wheat changed to meet foreign market conditions by G. G. Grant, director of personnel, A. F. Evenson, chairman of the board of grain appeals, and C. W. Shelley, ass't chief deputy inspector of grain, of the Minnesota R. R. and Whse. Commission, appearing recently before officials of the U. S. D. A. at Washington, D. C.

It is alleged the farmers of the Northwest have been losing money every year since the spring wheat grades were instituted; that the present grading system totally destroys the foreign market for spring wheats, since the buyer does not know what he is getting.

A report from the Commission is expected shortly, to be followed by an opinion from the federal department.

The Argentine Wheat Crop.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Conditions in Argentina have been very unfavorable for the wheat crop. Rainfall at Cordoba in the months of February to May amounted to only 3.7 inches, compared with an average of 11.3 in the past 33 years. In fact, the rainfall in these four months was less than in any other year of the entire period. Temperature is always a very important factor in Argentine yields, and the temperature has been too high for good yields.

A study of the relation of Argentine wheat yields to weather indicates a probable yield of 6.6 to 8.2 bus. per acre on the total area sown. These low yield figures allow for abandonment. On the acreage sown for the present crop this relationship would indicate a production of 130 to 160 million bus. Assuming that the acreage may be underestimated or that there may be a slight upward trend in yields, weather conditions would indicate a crop of 145 to 175 million bushels. Various unofficial estimates have placed the crop within this range. The most optimistic estimate now indicates a crop of only about 200 million bushels.

The carryover of old wheat in Argentina can not be definitely determined. It probably will not be in excess of 30 million bus. and may be no more than 15 millions. Assuming a carry-over of 25 million bus., the total supply of old and new wheat in Argentina for 1930 would be only about 200 million bus. as compared with about 350 millions at the beginning of 1929. From this supply only about 100 to 110 million bus. could be exported in the year, as compared with about 250 millions exported in the past year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Federal Farm Board Activities.

W. J. KUERT of Washington, field representative of the Federal Farm Board, is named general manager of the new co-operative institution, the Northwest Grain Co-operative Ass'n, of Minneapolis, Minn.

APPROVAL to increase from \$40,000 to \$200,000 the maximum of a supplemental commodity loan to the Midwest Grain Marketing Ass'n, Lincoln, Neb., enabling the ass'n to make advances to its grower members in line with the wheat loan policy announced by the Farm Board in Chicago, Oct. 26.

FRED'K B. WELLS, B. H. Woodworth, Frank L. Carey, John H. McMillan and R. W. Goodell conferred with Alex Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, earlier this month on policies being pursued and the effect thereof on various phases of the grain trade.

THE NATIONAL WOOL Marketing Corp., a \$1,000,000 central sales agency of wool and mohair co-operatives for the marketing of their products, was approved by the Farm Board in Dec. 17.

LOANS TO COTTON GROWERS totaling \$1,250,000 was approved by the Farm Board in Dec. 12. These loans embraced a commodity loan not exceeding \$250,000 to the California Cotton Growers Ass'n, Delano, Calif., supplementing loans from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and an increase from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to the South Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Ass'n, Columbia, S. C.

THE AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS EXCHANGE, a new \$30,000,000 enterprise, has just organized to get some of the federal farm board money.

PROFITS of the Rural Grain Co., Chicago, formerly going to the stockholders of the National Farmers Elevator Grain Co., will be turned over to the Farmers National Grain Corp., the new farm board co-operative grain handling institution.

Brazil and Coffee.

Recent reductions in retail coffee prices have again served to call attention to what the Brazilian government and particularly the state of Sao Paulo have for a number of years been trying to do for their coffee planters, and to compare their marketing plan with what is to be attempted in this country with all kinds of agricultural commodities.

Various plans had been tried out in Brazil to bring higher coffee prices, the main idea being that thru so-called "orderly marketing," such a result could be permanently reached. The result of earlier experiments was reassuring, and prices went up, resulting in a tremendous expansion of acreage.

Consumption did not increase as fast as production and it is estimated that the world carryover as of July 1, 1930, will amount to 22,000,000 bags. As Brazilian production for the year 1929-30 is placed at about the same figure, and as world consumption is considerably less than the estimated carry over, it is apparent that both the Coffee Defense Institute and the whole country of Brazil are in for plenty of trouble.

For many weeks efforts have been made in Paris, London, Berlin, New York, etc., to secure loans to assist the Institute, the state and the country to carry the load. Reports as to the outcome of these negotiations are conflicting, but reduced prices in an effort to stimulate consumption are taken as indicating they were not entirely successful.

An advance of \$18,000,000 to the Coffee Institute by the government of Brazil was recently reported as was also a loan of \$10,000,000 from London, but these sums will not go very far toward relieving the distress of the coffee growers, who must wait for payment until their coffee is forwarded for export.

Government meddling with the marketing of the coffee crop has resulted in a gradual increase in the production and a depression of the price.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.													
	Dec. 11.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 24.	
Chicago	131½	133½	131½	129	131½	133	132½	127½	126	130½	130½	135½	
Kansas City	124½	125½	124½	122½	124½	125½	125	128½	119	123½	123½	128½	
St. Louis	130½	132	130½	128½	130½	132	131½	128	125½	129½	129½	134½	
Minneapolis	131½	132½	132	129½	131½	133½	132½	129½	126½	131½	131½	135½	
Duluth (durum)	119½	120½	119½	116½	119½	120½	120½	116½	114½	119½	119½	124½	
Winnipeg	141½	143	141½	139	141½	143	142	138½	135½	140½	141½	146½	
Milwaukee	132	133½	131½	129½	131½	133	132½	129½	126	130½	130½	135½	
CORN.													
Chicago	96½	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½	96½	95½	94½	96½	95½	96½	
Kansas City	93½	94½	93½	92½	93½	94½	94½	92½	91½	93	92½	93½	
St. Louis	96	96½	96½	95½	96½	97	96½	95½	95½	96½	96	97	
Milwaukee	96½	97	96½	95½	96½	96½	96½	95½	94½	96½	95½	96½	
OATS.													
Chicago	19½	49½	49½	48½	49½	49½	49½	48½	48	48½	49	49½	
Minneapolis	16½	46½	46½	45½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45	46½	46½	47½	
Winnipeg	63½	63½	62½	61½	62½	63½	63½	62½	61½	63½	63½	65½	
Milwaukee	49½	49½	49½	48½	49½	49½	49½	48½	48½	49	48½	49½	
RYE.													
Chicago	103	103½	101½	100½	102½	104½	103½	101	100½	104½	103½	105½	
Minneapolis	98½	98½	97½	95½	98½	100½	99½	97½	96½	100	99½	101½	
Duluth	98½	98½	97½	95½	98	100	99	97½	96½	99½	99½	101½	
Winnipeg	99½	99½	98½	97½	98½	100½	99½	96½	95	98½	98½	101½	
BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	63½	63½	63½	62½	63½	63½	62½	61½	60½	62½	62½	63½	
Winnipeg	67½	66½	66	65½	66½	68½	67	65½	64½	66½	66½	68½	

A Review of 1929—A Prediction for 1930

By Samuel P. Arnot
President Chicago Board of Trade

American finance and industry are more strongly entrenched than ever before. A remarkably sound credit situation exists. Business is fair to good. Large programs of construction and development are in the offing. Farm conditions continue to improve.

And so it is reasonably safe to predict that we shall look back upon the year of 1930, a year of prosperity, and smile at the momentary fears occasioned by the slump in the inflated price structure of the securities market.

Signs all point to the fact that this nation, which has entered an era of vast industrial expansion, will continue its forward sweep for many years to come, not blindly and extravagantly, but with reason and judgment. Those industries having vision and confidence will prosper; the weak and fearful ones that search for depression probably will find it and wither. Total income of farmers for the 1929-30 crop year will equal that of the previous season.

Grain farmers have done fairly well; the wheat crop is smaller than in 1928, but the gross return may be larger. So far this season wheat prices have been higher than for the previous year. This reduction is somewhat offset by a larger carryover.

Reports on world production outside Russia and China in 1929 indicate about 3,400,000,000 bushels, or 500,000,000 less than the record crop of 1928. The department of agriculture says that as the carryover was larger than the previous crop year, the total world supply for 1929-30 is only about 360,000,000 bushels less than the supply available in 1928-29. But the indicated reduction has raised the world price level.

In the livestock industry further improvement has been noted. This is likewise true of the dairy industry.

Value of farm property has increased in the last two seasons. In the past year land values slipped slightly. But personal property, including livestock, increased enough to raise the estimated current value of agricultural real estate and personal property to \$58,645,000,000. Generally speaking, the whole agricultural outlook is bright.

In this difficult grain marketing year—difficult from the standpoint of political activities, changing crop conditions, and the crash in the stock markets—the Chicago Board of Trade, central grain market, has given a good account of itself. Pressure on the market naturally came about with stock liquidation. In a single market day it was necessary to absorb two hundred million bushels of grain, which proceeded in an orderly manner, with the ticker never a minute behind and with sharp price recoveries soon registered.

Because of a large carryover, the price of May wheat sunk to a low level early last spring. A renewal of farm relief discussions tended to steady values and then there was a considerable enhancement. Pressure of actual wheat, however, caused the price to decline below the dollar mark.

Again during the summer farm relief talk was renewed and brought in its wake a good deal of investment and speculative buying. This was followed by reports of damage to the Canadian crop. When such reports were found to be genuine, the price rose steadily until Chicago May wheat sold at a high of \$1.64.

Of one thing we can be certain. The speculative and investment trade carried the load of hedging during the heavy marketing period. Later on when prices sagged materially as crop conditions improved in some countries, this same speculative and investment class sustained heavy

losses. By reason of the futures market, then, the farmer was given ample opportunity to dispose of his grain at high prices.

A price upturn in wheat came when the Federal Farm Board fixed certain basic prices on which it would loan government funds to co-operative agencies. In the stock market liquidation, which seriously affected commodities prices, Chicago December wheat sold about 7 cents under the basic loan price of the Farm Board.

In a summary of world conditions on Nov. 16, the Department of Agriculture expressed a belief that on the basis of supply and demand wheat would sell 25 cents higher within the following two months. This naturally encouraged considerable buying.

Because of various conditions such as those referred to the market has not at all times been left free to function in a normal way, being subjected to quick swings by reason of political pronouncements and other eventualities having a temporary influence. Generally speaking, however, the exchange has operated in a highly satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Receipts for the 1929 season up to Dec. 1 are: Flour, 11,232 barrels; wheat, 33,991,000 bus.; corn, 72,390,000 bus.; oats, 36,295,000 bus.; rye, 4,516,000 bus.; barley, 8,166,000 bus.

Shipments, flour, 7,061,000 barrels; wheat, 22,105,000 bus.; corn, 42,126,000 bus.; oats, 29,971,000 bus.; rye, 661,000 bus.; barley, 3,581,000 bus.

From the standpoint of general interest, the launching of the new securities market on the Board of Trade was the outstanding development of the year. After long and careful preparation and after still further delay due to general market and money conditions, the nucleus of a securities market swung under way. In line with a plan adopted at the outset, only a few stocks were listed, precaution being taken to avoid a boom and a subsequent collapse.

All of the major obstacles incident to creation of a securities market which deals only in stocks formally listed by corporations, have been overcome and 1930 should see broad expansion and sound development of our market in stocks and bonds.

Our new 44-story home, nearing completion at the head of La Salle street, will have adequate facilities for securities trading which have not been available in the temporary quarters now occupied. With the slump in stock prices, memberships on all exchanges declined substantially. Board of Trade memberships, some of which have sold around \$25,000 recently, offer an excellent investment opportunity, for it is generally conceded that with the development of the large security market, which is inevitable, these memberships should have a value of from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

In launching our new securities market at the suggestion of financial and industrial leaders, the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade have been mindful of the fact that this vast marketing machinery, if put to securities trading use, would greatly relieve other markets, particularly in times of stress, without entering into competition with them. But more important still, it will eventually make for Chicago and the central west a broad liquid market such as the west has long required and it should help materially in the steady industrial and financial expansion which is now under way.

I am among those who confidently believe that 1930 will be a year of sound and steady business progress.

Legge Takes Issue with U. S. Chamber of Commerce

On Dec. 11, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a statement prepared by its Agricultural Service Department Com'ite, reiterating its stand in favor of co-operative marketing, but calling attention to the fact that it did so only in so far as discrimination against other business enterprises was not shown. Its statement, in part, is as follows:

The Com'ite is not able to take a position other than that co-operative marketing for its success requires the same high degree of managerial ability and observance of basic business principles which are prerequisites in the success of any other business enterprise. In the Committee's opinion, therefore, leadership in the field of co-operating marketing must be composed of men of tried and proven ability in business managerial capacity. As in all other types of business endeavor, this leadership needs to be imbued with motives of unquestioned integrity, looking toward the securing of maximum benefits to all parties and interests touched by their operations.

The marketing of agricultural products today, as recognized by both co-operative and non-co-operative marketing agencies, is a function which demands operation under minimum costs. Justification for any radical change in our marketing system based upon Federal aid rests primarily upon the possibility of new systems to function at lower costs in the many processes of distribution or otherwise to greater benefit of the producer.

The Com'ite believes that in the prosecution of its task the Federal Farm Board will give due weight to this vital consideration. And the Com'ite further desires to express its belief in the principle that proper safeguarding of security for loans advanced by the Federal Farm Board to co-operative marketing ass'ns requires positive appraisal of the comparative economies in marketing agricultural products by co-operative ass'ns and established private agencies.

Again, it is of vital importance to the preservation of private capital investments in storage and other physical marketing facilities that unnecessary duplication of such facilities by the use of Federal loans be not allowed.

LEGGE'S COMMENT

In a letter to President Butterworth of the U. S. Chamber, Chairman Legge took definite and vehement issue with the position of the Chamber.

Declaring that the Butterworth bulletin "has rather missed what we believe to be the principal object of the agricultural marketing act," the letter continued:

Perhaps on an average a comparison of the cost of these co-operatively managed local institutions with that of private concerns doing the same service would be in favor of the privately owned operations, but yet this could not have any bearing on the broader problem as to whether the marketing system as a whole is susceptible to change which would be advantageous to the producers.

Unless we can work out a different system of marketing which goes far beyond the question of saving a fraction of a cent per bushel on grain, a few cents per bale on cotton, or a few cents per head on live stock, as compared to the present system, there would be little hope of progress in the line of putting agriculture on an equality with other industries, for the simple reason that if all of these operating costs were added to the price the farmer gets for his profit it would make but little difference in the return of the grower.

On the other hand, if gradual marketing of what the farmer has to sell through a longer period instead of within a few weeks, as is now the prevailing practice, can be brought about, it may be possible to make a material improvement in the returns to the producer.

If, in carrying out such a program, certain reasonable adjustments on the part of existing agencies to adapt themselves to new conditions are found necessary, this should be regarded as incidental to a changing business condition rather than attacking anybody's business.

While the changes in the agricultural marketing program may necessitate some adjustments on the part of some of those now dealing in agricultural commodities, any improvement in the return to the farmer cannot prove other than helpful to the other industries of the nation.

The largest cash oats sale on record in the United States is said to have been made Dec. 17 by Nels B. Updike, Updike Grain Corporation, Omaha, Neb., who sold 1,000,000 bushels thereof and 100,000 bushels of corn to Frank Davis, president of elevator companies in Marshall, Tex., and Shreveport, La. The transaction involved approximately \$650,000.

**Pillsbury Flour Mills Company's
2,097,000 Bus. Elevator at
Wichita, Kans.**

The grain elevator built for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., at Wichita, Kans., in the summer of 1929 consists of a working house of 126,000 bus. capacity, receiving track-shed with eight carload pits, and a storage house of 1,971,000 bus. capacity. This gives the entire plant a storage capacity of 2,097,000 bushels of wheat. The plant is of reinforced concrete and steel throughout and is equipped with modern rapid handling, conveying and elevating machinery.

THE RECEIVING TRACKSHED is a structure of 74 ft. 4 ins. by 96 ft. in size, covering four tracks. Two carload receiving pits are under each track, making it possible to spot eight cars for unloading at one time. Cars are handled by means of a heavy duty car puller, with cables leading off drums at the track level without the use of lead sheaves. As the tracks serving the plant are stub-end tracks, a transfer table is provided for moving empty cars across to the outbound track.

A pair of Clark Grain shovels is provided at each unloading pit; each pair of shovels being operated by an individual electric motor driving the shovels through a double reduction of silent chain drives. Grain doors of cars are opened by Alfrey car door openers, actuated from the shovel shafts.

Car loading spouts are provided on the two tracks nearest the working house, so these tracks can be used for receiving or shipping.

THE WORKING HOUSE is a structure 48 ft. by 64 ft. in size and 212 ft. 7 ins. high, from base of rail to roof. This building has a basement and first story below the bins, an

upper and a lower story of bins with a 24 ft. cleaning story between, and a six story cupola.

The major equipment consists of four elevator legs, each having two lines of 16 in. by 8 in. cups, four 3000 bushel garnerers, four 2500 bushel hopper scales, four No. 14 Niagara Scalpers, one service elevator from ground to scale floor, and one Humphrey elevator from bin floor to top floor of cupola.

Grain is conveyed from the receiving pits to the boots of the two receiving legs by two 36-in. belt conveyors. These legs, which are the same size as the two shipping legs, and elevate at the rate of 20,000 bushels per hour, are driven by 150 H. P. slip ring motors connected to the head shafts through Falk double reduction Herringbone gears. Each unit was equipped with a Falk roller backstop and each was equipped with a No. 8C Falk flexible coupling between speed reducer and motor. All elevator heads are vented thru the roof. Grain elevated by the receiving legs is dropped through 3000 bushel garnerers to the hopper scales. After weighing, each scale discharges to a pair of scalpers which remove the coarse screenings as fast as grain is received. From these scalpers grain is discharged through Mayo Spouts to the upper cleaning bins; there being 31 of these bins ranging from 1500 bushels to 3000 bushels in capacity, or to either of the two 40-inch receiving conveyors running out over the storage bins.

The intermediate cleaning story between upper and lower bins of working house is provided in case it should become necessary in the future to install cleaners for more complete separations. At present, grain is spouted direct from the upper to the lower bins of which there were 31, making a total of 62 workhouse bins,

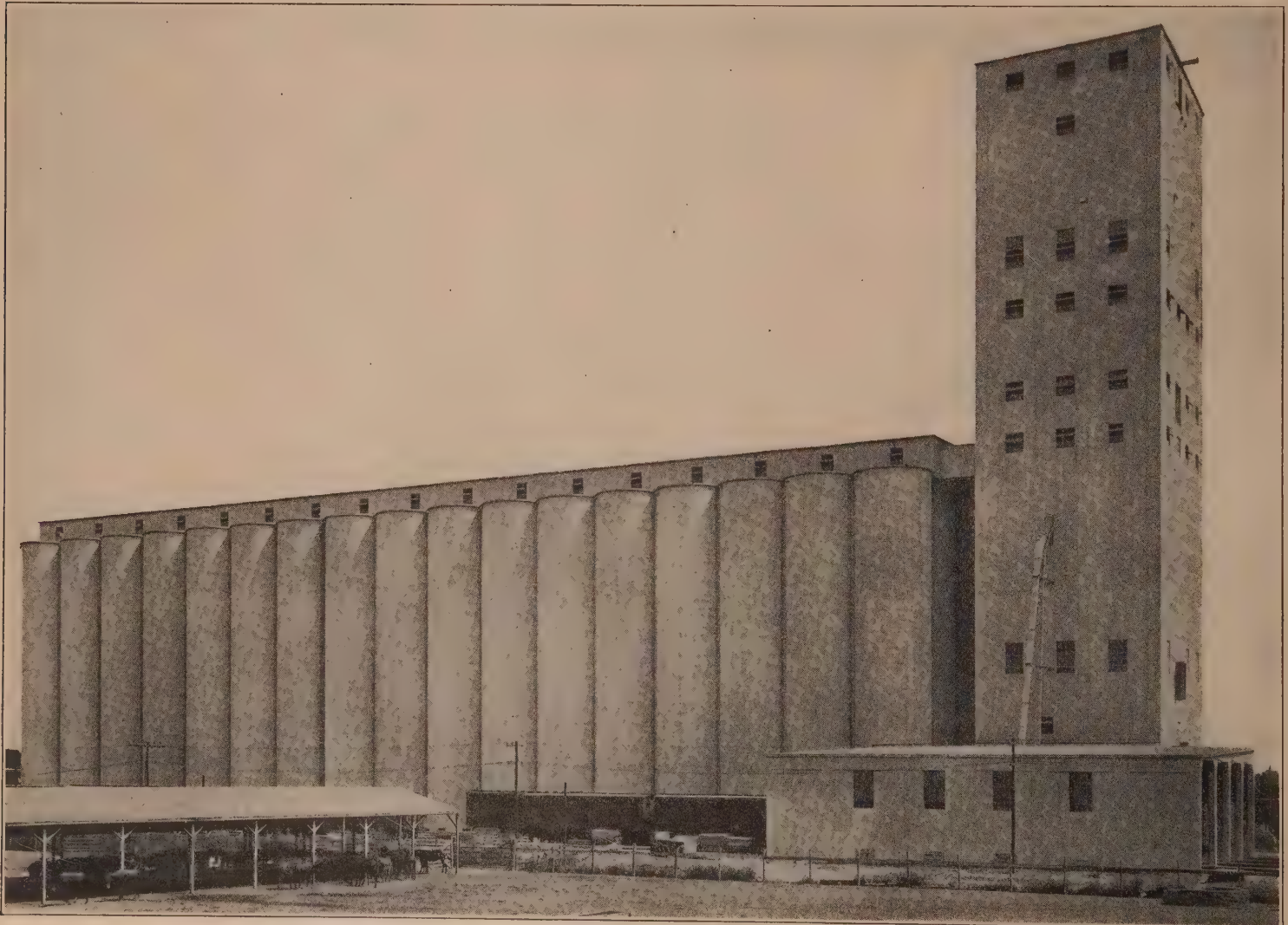
ranging from 1500 to 3000 bushels in capacity. Stationary spouts below the lower bins discharge to two reversible 40 inch cross conveyors, which carry grain either to the shipping or receiving legs. This flexible arrangement makes it possible to ship from any workhouse bin to either of two legs, the cupola spouting being so arranged that any of the four legs may be used for shipping or transferring grain.

THE STORAGE ANNEX, 83x352 ft. 6 ins. consists of 68 cylindrical bins twenty feet in diameter by 101 ft. 4 ins. deep and having a capacity of 25,000 bushels each. The 48 interspace bins have a capacity of 5500 bushels each. All bins have hoppers bottoms. These bins are supported on a foundation of the pier type which gives a well lighted open basement 12 ft. in height. The entire structure, including the cupola, is of reinforced concrete.

Two 40-inch belt conveyors carry grain from the workhouse to the storage bins and two 36-inch conveyors return it to the working house for shipping. The shipping conveyors are provided with stationary trippers as they reach the first legs in the workhouse. These trippers, together with the reversible cross conveyors in the basement of the workhouse, make it possible to transfer grain to anyone of the four elevator legs from any bin in the storage annex.

Draw-off spouts from storage bins to basement conveyors are so built as to provide for future installation of feeders if desired, the height of the basement being ample for this arrangement.

All storage bins are equipped with the Zeleny System of bin thermometers, an instrument room for this system being provided about the center of the cupola above bins.



Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s 2,000,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Wichita, Kans.
[See facing page]

THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT and wiring throughout the plant is a very complete and modern installation. The 150 H. P. motors driving the elevator legs are of the slip ring type with enclosed collectors. All other motors, larger than 10 H. P., are of the high starting torque type known as double squirrel cage induction motors. Motors of 10 H. P. and under in size and the 40 H. P. carpuller motor are standard squirrel cage induction motors. Control equipment is oil immersed throughout and located in dust-tight rooms provided for it, motors being started and stopped by oil immersed push buttons conveniently located.

A very complete system of light signals is provided, operating between all receiving pits in the track shed and the scale floor of the workhouse. A complete inter-communicating telephone system wired for talking and selective ringing, is provided to serve all points throughout the plant.

Credit for the fine electrical installation is due both to the Industrial Electric Co., who planned and installed the wiring system, and to Mr. A. N. Shirley, electrical engineer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., under whose supervision the work was done. The electric motors and control equipment were furnished by the General Electric Co.

Other major items of equipment were fur-

nished by the following manufacturers:

150 H. P. gear reduction units with roller back stops, by the Falk Corporation.

Silent Chain Drives, by the Morse Chain Co. Elevating and Conveying Machinery, by the Weller Mfg. Co.

Hopper Scales by Fairbanks-Morse & Co. Scalping Machines, by the Richmond Mfg. Co.

Humphrey Employees' Elevator, by the Humphrey Elevator Co.

The elevator was designed and built by The Barnett & Record Company.

Scabby Barley Exhibit at Stock Show.

Dr. Dickson of the University of Wisconsin had very interesting exhibits at the annual International Live Stock and Grain Exhibition, held in Chicago during the first week of December. Photographs exhibited showed the results of feeding hogs with different degrees of scabby barley. No animal with a double stomach is affected by being fed any degree of this scabby barley. However, Dr. Dickson's experiments would indicate that growth of the hogs he used was stunted. A conference is to be held soon, led by Dr. Dickson, devoted to discussions on scab in barley.

Bills Introduced in Congress.

Among the new bills introduced during the present session of Congress are:

S. 2324, by Heflin, to prohibit predictions with respect to cotton or grain prices in any report, bulletin, or other publication issued by any department or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

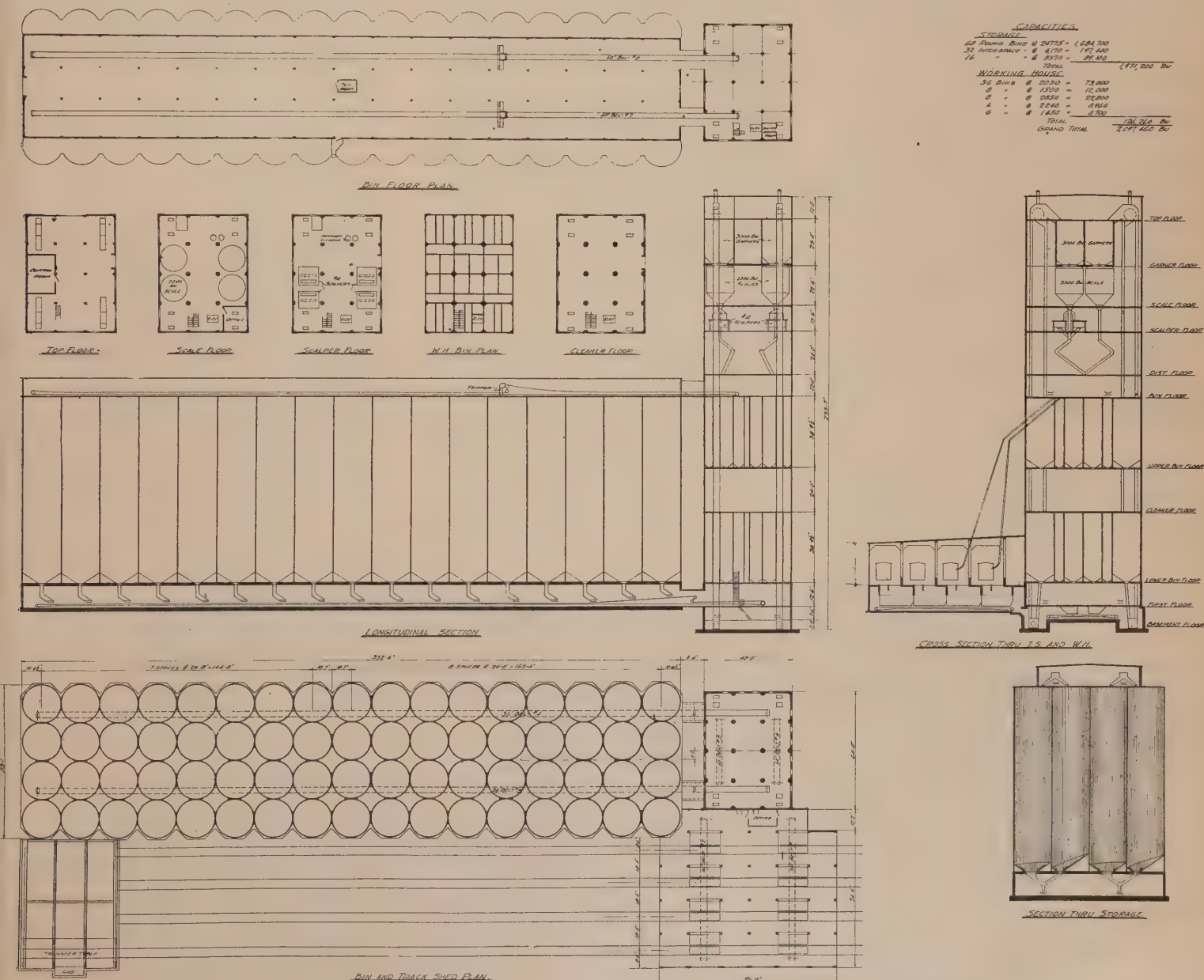
H. J. Res. 177, by Larsen, authorizing the Federal Farm Board to loan \$50,000,000 to farm organizations to be released to farmers for the purchase of fertilizer, seed, feed and other supplies.

Utah-Idaho Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n Consider Merger with Millers National Federation.

At the Jan. 7 meeting of the Utah and Idaho Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n the proposal to merge with the Millers' National Federation will be voted upon.

At the Dec. 3 meeting, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, the proposed affiliation was thoroughly discussed. The meeting was presided over by Henry H. Blood. Hyrum Bennion, Jr., Murray, Utah, is sec'y of the organization.

Altho this group has not been particularly active during the past four years, it was agreed at the gathering this month to hold meetings the first Tuesday of every month.



Plans and Vertical Sections of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s 2,000,000-bu. Elevator at Wichita, Kan.
[See facing page]

South Dakota Farmers' Elevator Ass'n Discuss Farm Board's Activities

Promised discussion of relief for wheat producers thru the Farm Board and its Farmers National Grain Corp. swelled attendance at the 23rd annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, held in the Cataract Hotel at Sioux Falls, S. D., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 10, 11, and 12. The weather was bad for driving, but bad weather was no deterrent when so important a subject was to be made clear.

Every session was packed and the volley of questioning during and after the session clearly indicated the interest of farmers' elevator managers and their directors. Some were naturally disappointed when they learned that it would be necessary for the farmers themselves to provide financing, and many other eager information seekers were disappointed at "that is one of the details we haven't worked out yet." Be it said for those charged with the discussion that they did their level best to answer all questions with manifest sincerity, the action of the marketing organization has not progressed so far nor in the direction that many farmers had hoped.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The first session was called to order by Pres. A. L. Berg of Baltic at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. Glenn of the 1st Lutheran Church of Sioux Falls.

MR. MOORE of the local Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome, heartily extending the hand of good fellowship, and declaring that the delegates had the freedom of the city without anybody giving it to them.

H. E. COVEY, Hamill, 2nd vice-pres., made the response, saying he had hoped Mr. Moore would offer them the keys to the city jail just in case members of the local police force should make a mistake and lock up some of the well-meaning delegates.

SECY F. H. SLOAN, Sioux Falls, who has been much concerned with the organization of the new marketing organization under the Agricultural Act, read the minutes of the last meeting held in Mitchell a year ago and reported briefly:

SECY SLOAN'S REPORT.

Freight Rates: We have taken an active part in the hearings on I. C. C. 17,000, which attempts to readjust many of the freight rates affecting our membership. No decision has been rendered, but action may be expected at an early date. Our organization is the only farmers' elevator ass'n that participated in the hearings.

Compensation Insurance: We have been blessed with favorable rates on compensation insurance and have held them thru a volume of business. An increase in the volume will be of material aid in helping us to hold these rates.

Brokerage Department: Thru the past year an increasing volume of business has been conducted by our brokerage department.

Shippers' Advisory Board: As in the past the Shippers' Regional Advisory Board has been conducting a great service, helping very materially to avoid car shortages and improve the rolling stock of railroads. Shippers and railroads are closer together with a better understanding of each others' problems than ever before.

Legislative: During the year the 1923 act requiring double indemnity from farmers elevators has been repealed. Which is something the elevators have wanted for some time.

Attempts have been made to bring the supervision of scales again under the control of the Railroad Commission, and to get a bill passed requiring landlords to file copies of their leases and liens. Both of these measures were lost.

Local Meetings: During the year several local meetings to which all elevator operators had been invited were held. Grain grading was one of the principal subjects discussed and officials from federal inspection offices made addresses and demonstrations. We were disappointed in that independent and line house men attended in greater volume than our own farmers elevator managers, they apparently realizing the importance of information on such subjects. The idea of local meetings is good and we hope

to secure a larger attendance of elevator managers in the future.

J. J. MURPHY, Pierre, head of the Railroad Commission, sounded a note of warning on the Agricultural Act, saying:

LEGISLATIVE AND TRUCKING PROBLEMS.

Undoubtedly changes are occurring in our economic situation and problems are arising. But certain phases of the situation justify the most careful consideration. Every one of you should concern yourself with this consideration and take plenty of time to do your thinking. Analyze in so far as it is possible just what the results will be before you make a move.

What, for instance, is going to be done with the present warehousing facilities? You can't get along without such facilities. They cost money, carry a heavy investment and must be paid for.

If we assume that the farmers will own or control all of the elevators arrangements will have to be made to acquire them. Some say all this marketing machinery will be on a non-profit basis, but somewhere someone is going to have to dig up the money to pay for and support them. It is easier to do that by profit than by assessment. How important it is then that any scheme which may be worked out should be economically sound, so as to avoid costly correction of mistakes.

World marketing is a tremendous problem, so big that it is almost inconceivable in its immensity. The past has proven that some of the present agencies are absolutely essential. Let us not get excited and take action too hurriedly as has been done before.

Government in Business: If we enter the government agency which is planned does that mean the inception of government in all business? I don't believe in encouraging the government to take away our initiative and efficiency. Russia has tried it. We aren't ready yet.

If the grain business is to be handled on a non-profit basis don't forget that somebody is going to have to be paid for storing and carrying the crops, and that whoever gets paid is fully entitled to compensation, whether the storing is done on the farm, in the country elevators or in the terminal houses.

Changes in a legislative way will have to be effected. Plans will have to be worked out, but we should be sure the plans are economically sound before putting them in effect. Mistakes are always costly and in such cases as the present I fear it is the farmers who will have to bear the cost of any that may be made.

Rate Cases: A year ago I told you of several rate cases which were pending concerning rates on live stock, hay and grain. Most of these have been worked out. Some of the larger ones, including docket 17000, will be decided in the spring. We are very hopeful that the results will be favorable to South Dakota farmers.

Trucking: During the last legislature the senate passed and the house killed a bill for uniform system of motor carrier legislation which was strongly supported by truck operating companies. It contained a clause which would have saddled an unnecessary and unfair burden upon the farmer, requiring him to pay truck tax fees based on combined weight of truck and load.

Such flat sums would run from a minimum of \$10 to a maximum of \$225. The average truck owned by a farmer would be required to pay between \$40 and \$80.

The bill declared the farmers were exempt in that the farmer could truck his own grain, live stock and other products into market without coming under it. But nothing was said about cement, lumber, tile and other things that the farmer buys and trucks out to his farm. To use his truck for such purposes the farmer would be required to pay the regular taxes, or he would have the alternative of hiring a truck to do such hauling for him. Which is just what the folks operating trucks for hire wanted.

As soon as the farm organizations knew what was going on they did some protesting and the bill was stopped.

The bill was introduced under the guise of obtaining revenue for building more roads. If we must have money for building roads our law makers ought to come out in the open and raise it, instead of telling the farmers they will be exempt from taxation, then fixing it so they will have to pay anyway.

The following com'ites were announced by Pres. Berg.

COM'ITES.

RESOLUTIONS: O. S. Thompson, Baltic, chairman; W. O. Schwalm, Midland; Art Law-

rence, Doland; J. P. Eno, Montrose; J. M. Oyan, Colman; Herman Eilers, Dell Rapids; D. E. Welch, Parkston; L. J. Larson, Plankinton; C. Howard Hartung, McLaughlin.

CREDENTIALS: L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, chairman; J. E. Johnson, Canova; F. H. Ripley, Huron.

BY-LAWS: Wm. Tschiley, Ethan, chairman; J. E. Pearson, Crooks; H. Gary, Garden City; J. J. Orton, Rutland; Jos. Atkins, Westington Springs.

CONDOLENCE: A. Hoffman, Leota, chairman; E. J. Berdall, Garrettson; Andrew Nelson, Colman; B. L. Ewing, Doland.

T. O. FREDERICKSON, Kirkhoven, Minn., pres. of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, was called upon. He said:

GREETINGS FROM MINNESOTA.

I want to extend the greetings of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n to you folks. We have very similar problems and we must work together toward their elimination.

We believe the farmers haven't been getting quite all that is coming to them, and have worked with farmer owned selling organizations for a good many years to this end.

I don't believe, however, that we can expect the government to come out and pay our debts. We aren't going to be given anything outright.

We have a great many farmers marketing organizations, but let us always remember that the farmers elevator is the real place for the farmer to take his products.

We owe a lot to the commission men who have been free to give us financial aid, saying "boys, when you need money, just draw on us." I don't believe the government is going to make it so easy for us to obtain loans.

SECY A. F. NELSON of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, advocated co-operative buying of merchandise thru a brokerage organization. He cited the immense amounts of machinery, feed, and farm supplies that are bought annually.

CONCENTRATED BUYING.

You folks have seen the development of chain stores during the past few years and the rapid inroads it has made on individual stores. Even the smallest towns are getting them. Such stores have immense buying power concentrated at one point and make appreciable savings that they can pass on to their patrons.

It is obvious if the farmers elevators are to compete for business they must have concentrated buying power. The way to do this is thru brokerage ass'ns.

Adjourned to 7 p. m.

Tuesday Evening Session.

The second session was called to order at 7 p. m. Tuesday, with Pres. Berg in the chair. Community singing was indulged.

GOV. W. J. BULOW of South Dakota, who chanced to be in Sioux Falls, made a brief address, telling a few stories and saying:

GOV. BULOW'S TALK.

People are rarely satisfied with conditions as they are and it is right that they should feel that way. If it weren't for dissatisfaction there would be no progress. It is the duty of every citizen to do the things which will improve his neighborhood, his community, his state.

No improvement has ever been made on the first natural law of self-preservation. We are less concerned with taking care of a world wide proposition than we are with taking care of ourselves. Our first duty is to our families and our homes.

Your governor has been criticized for his failure to uphold the hand of the president who hopes to stave off depression with immense public building improvements.

Several years ago we went thru a period of deflation and borrowed money to tide us over the emergency. In the end there was a pay day and we suffered worse than if we had taken our medicine and paid as we went along. Let us face the present economic issue now, pay as we go and we won't be very much wrong.

JOHN BRANDT, Minneapolis, pres. of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, in a whirl-wind, spell-binding address, told of premium making co-operative marketing methods as used by his organization in distributing dairy and poultry products. Briefly, he said:

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Times have changed. It used to take a year's work for three sheep to make a woman's dress. Now two silk worms do it on a Sunday afternoon.

One of our state governors was recently asked

"What is the greatest problem confronting America today?" He looked out of the window for a little bit and said he guessed it was "where to park their cars."

I think our greatest problem today is to conduct the business of farming so the farmer will have a car to park. The operation of our business has left us without the proper exchange value and this must be corrected.

In the past the farmer has been isolated. Today he is going places and getting new ideas. If the co-operative movement has done no more good than to bring farmers and farmers' wives together to discuss and work out their problems, it has accomplished much. If the city folks hadn't associated together they wouldn't have the jump on us farmers. Their contacts have brought about mergers and progress.

We are tempted to think we are entering a depression. I am an optimist. I think we are just entering a period of sure prosperity instead of a prosperity based on inflated stock values. Intelligent application will work out our problems.

You can't tell me of a single industrial product that has proven a great success where all attention has been concentrated on production.

One of the drawbacks to development of co-operative marketing is the work of unscrupulous promoters who have treated existing business in a deprecatory light. All business today has been built to the interests of the builders. We've been cussing regular business instead of developing our own.

A co-operative institution is no different than any other business. You need the kind of managers that other business demands, but who have enough loyalty to stay with you.

No co-operative institution can be a success if it pays out all it takes in. Earnings should accrue in assets and these must come from the products you handle.

A protective tariff, co-operative marketing, land conservation and brains will bring lasting benefits to agriculture.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session.

The third session opened at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, with Pres. Berg in the chair. Community singing was led by F. S. Betz.

J. J. MARTIN, Watertown, pinch hitting for A. G. Snesrud, master of the State Grange, read a paper urging greater cooperation on the part of cooperatives. He said, in part:

COOPERATE.

While some deplore the existence of so many farm organizations and urge that they all merge into one, there is too much danger of falling into "ruts" when there is no competition.

A marketing set-up that will successfully handle grain would not meet the requirements of fruit or dairy products, the fundamental requirements are the same. Bringing together the leaders of the various groups for counsel strengthens the whole cooperative movement.

One of the difficulties of organization is getting active, sound, local leadership. On it depends the success or failure of the local institution.

I think we have already gone too far with our irrigation schemes, our boulder dams, etc., because they tend to develop more producing land, whereas we are already producing more farm products than we can sell at a profit.

I want to pledge you, as a co-operative organization, the support of the Grange in South Dakota. It is our aim to build up and strengthen farm commodity organizations instead of fighting against them for our own ends.

W. F. SCHNAIDT, Brookings, marketing specialist in the State College Extension Service, told about new developments in cooperative grain marketing, covering the Capper-Volstead Act and the organization of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in a general way. The most interesting passage of his paper from the farmers elevator managers' standpoint was:

MANAGERS TO BE RELIEVED OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Then after our organizations are affiliated we will also have the job of adapting them in their operations to harmonize with this marketing machinery. Managers will find, for instance, that they will be relieved of the responsibility of actually selling their grain and that this duty will be turned over to men who will probably be in better position, thru their market contacts and by virtue of the organization's position, to do this work than the agencies which perform this service for elevator ass'ns at the present time.

Some managers may find it impossible, at first, to adjust their ways of thinking in accord with the new development or to break away from the business ass'ns which have been developed with commission houses during past years of friendly relations. Those few who will find it impossible to understand wholeheartedly the new order or to operate in harmony with it, will ultimately find themselves unfortunate in their position and, if they cannot adapt themselves, will want to change their relationship.

It may be well also to point out that in this new work assistance will be given to local managers and officers and, instead of business solicitors for commission houses, representatives of the organization will be available for counsel and guidance in solving problems of membership, relations and difficult situations which may confront local officers and managers.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, read a paper on working together for common benefit, declaring that the Sherman anti-trust act has become a back number and that mergers which promote efficiency and economy are the order of the day.

C. W. GROES, manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, attempted to prove that the idea of pooling is right, tho it has no precedent, unless it be in labor and industrial circles. Unified action, he declared, is necessary to the prosperity of agriculture. Hence he was disposed to favor the action of Congress in passing the Agricultural Act and the Farmers National Grain Corp., which resulted from it.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

Discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act began in earnest at the fourth session, over which Pres. Berg presided Wednesday afternoon.

SENATOR JOE ATKINS, Wessington Springs, taking the place of the absent E. W. Everson, pres. of the Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, South Dakota division, registered himself in accord with the aims for farm relief. He said:

COLLECTIVE SELLING NEEDED.

Heretofore we have been bending our efforts toward collective buying. That is not enough. We ought to sell collectively as well.

The present set-up for farmer-owned grain marketing machinery is good, tho I should have preferred an individual state set-up. I am disappointed that Congress did not see fit to give us an equalization fee arrangement. Our railroads and our banks have such arrangements and they seem to work out all right.

The merchandising of our products is a business that belongs to us. I should advise every one of you to get behind the Federal Farm Board and the plan it promotes. Our farm organization leaders have been working to this end for the past eight years.

C. V. OLSEN, Broadland, representing the South Dakota Farm Buro, extended an offer to support the farmers elevators and grain producers in their effort to take advantage of the government's plan for farm relief.

S. J. COTTINGTON, Stanhope, Ia., chairman of the board of the Farmers National Grain Corp., expressed his faith in farmers elevators, saying:

FARMERS ELEVATORS HAVE HELPED FARMERS.

I am still very much interested in farmers elevators. The cooperative elevator movement has done more for the middle west than any other one agency. They have put from 3c to 10c a bushel on grain back into the farmers pocket where it belongs, for the neighbors of members as well as the stockholders.

The farmers elevator ass'ns deserve a lot of credit, too. They have made reasonably priced bonding, insurance and other things possible for the institutions they represent, and have taken an active part in freight rate fights and other things.

Grain Corp.: At this time I suppose you are interested in the development of the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Agricultural Act under which the Farm Board was appointed and the Farmers National Grain Corp. organized, was enacted last June. Grain people from every cooperative line were called together to take part in the action. Since then we have made some progress. It looks as tho we were headed in the right direction and I earnestly urge that farmers elevators get behind the movement in the formation of a single organization which will include all lines of cooperative endeavor, the farmers elevators and the pools.

This will be your organization and we can't

Officers South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.



Left to right: E. Day, A. R. Fryer, H. E. Covey, Casper Thoreson, A. H. Hoffman, directors; Frank J. Woodring, chairman managers com'tee; J. D. Hicks, director; Blanch Crisp, steno.; F. J. Cross, director; F. H. Sloan, sec'y; Chas. Sloan, office; E. J. Oyan, director; A. L. Berg, pres.

get anywhere without you. With your support we are on our way to becoming an important factor in the world market and have every hope of being able to raise the price level 10c, 15c, even as much as 25c a bushel on an entire crop.

W. J. KUHR, cooperative grain marketing specialist with the Federal Farm Board, read a paper explaining the Agricultural Act, and the local, regional and national set-up now being developed under which the Farmers National Grain Corp. will operate.

Mr. Kuhrt's paper precipitated a discussion which lasted for the remainder of the afternoon, the most of the points brought out only clarified what he had covered in his paper. Among them were the following:

DISCUSSION OF FARM BOARD.

Under the regional set-up all present farm organizations which participate in handling grain would disappear. The first attempt at forming a regional was the organization meeting for the Northwest Grain Cooperative Ass'n, held in Minneapolis on Dec. 13 and 14, to organize the interests of the spring wheat states and weld them into a single unit.

In pledging wheat in order to obtain a loan from the Farm Board a farmer would have to sign a contract which would permit the loaning agency to pledge his storage tickets as security.

LOANS would be made thru the Intermediate Credit Banks, who would hold these tickets. The farmer would retain control of the selling time for his grain, unless he failed to sell, of course, and the banks found it necessary to foreclose.

While prices would not be set for the local by the national organization the national would put out card bids. Use of the suggested local margin would not be compulsory. Activities in this direction are uncertain.

The only move so far toward actual handling of grain is taking over the Rural Grain Co., with branches in Peoria and St. Louis, thus obtaining memberships on three exchanges. More memberships are to be added later to permit operation on other leading exchanges. Eventually branches are to be established abroad. Thru its head office and its branches the Farmers National Grain Corp. hopes to deal direct with exporters and processors.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. would pro-rate profits back to regionals, the regionals would pro-rate them back to the locals and the locals would pro-rate them back to the farmers. No provisions are made for assessments in case of loss, but no dividends will be paid until a surplus has been built up.

PRO-RATION of profits will be on the basis of business done with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Profits will be returned only to members, profits accruing from non-members being thrown in with the assets.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. will be the agency to own or lease terminal storage facilities. Grain will be graded and binned so as to retain its premium value, wherever it has premium value, at regular storage rates. (This was stated to be contrary to present practices on storage, which were said to destroy the premium value of grain unless a separate bin is rented, in which case regular storage rates on the entire capacity of the bin are charged.)

NO PLANS have yet been effected for controlling surpluses of grain which the farmers may raise in the expectation of high prices. No measures in this direction are to be taken until the present planned structure is completed.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. would be a merchandising agency. Grain consigned to it would necessarily have to be sold day of arrival on the open market in order that the organization might comply with the rules of organized exchanges thru which it is to operate, but it would also bid the country, buy direct and buy on the open market as do present independent grain merchandising institutions. Legitimate hedges on grain purchases would be effected. Supposedly the organization would be strong enough and have sufficient funds with which to work so that it could prevent the market from becoming unduly low or high. When the market is unduly low it would withhold sales, and when it is unduly high it would start dumping grain, thus influencing the ups and downs of the price level.

LOANS to farmers and to farmer grain marketing institutions would be effected thru the regional set-up, the Farmers National Grain Corp. having no control over such activities. Shipments would be made direct from the local elevators to the National Grain Corp. and returns would be made directly to the local elevators, under the same arrangement and relationship that now exists between a country elevator and his commission or merchandising house.

Local farmers elevators would be affected only from the supervision standpoint. The farmers are to retain ownership of their elevators and other properties.

Prices would be based on the world level as now. The regional set-ups would recommend

margins to be taken, tho they would not have authority to enforce them.

No plans have yet been worked out for hedging grain in transit, thus protecting the shipper or the National Grain Corp. from loss.

THE FARM BOARD would make money available for the use of farmers wishing to buy local elevators or build their own to the extent of 75% or 80% of the value of the completed properties. The remainder of the funds would have to be raised locally. Proof of the need for such facilities would have to be offered. No unnecessary building of elevators would be permitted.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Banquet.

FRANK WOODRING, well-known and successful manager of the farmers elevator at Winner, S. D., which is now extending itself with construction of new elevators farther out on the Winner branch of the Northwestern, acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet, served in the Cataract Hotel at 7 p. m. on Wednesday.

It was an excellent banquet of fried chicken and all the usual trimmings and was thoroughly enjoyed by the more than 500 present.

Local talent provided entertainment. A male chorus sang the good old harmony numbers, and a juggler, who said he became a juggler because early in his youth he discovered that he had a jugular vein, did some juggling.

The remainder of the entertainment was provided by Frank Woodring's clever introductions of leading lights in attendance at the convention, calling on representatives of farm organizations, representatives of other state farmers' elevator ass'ns, and representatives of grain exchanges and the press. No matters of business were permitted and everybody confined his remarks to his best wishes or a strain of humor.

Managers' Session.

C. G. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, reporting for the Managers Com'te at the fifth session, precipitated further discussion of the plans of the Federal Farm Board. He said:

Our managers com'te was called into conferences held by the Farm Board for the purpose of developing plans for handling grain crops. At Chicago meetings the principles for organization were drawn. One of the provisions we influenced was that any cooperative elevator complying with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act could become a member of the regional and national marketing set-ups. It was at first thought that they should become direct members and stockholders in the Farmers National Grain Corp., but this was later changed to the more feasible plan of working thru regionals. A regional for the spring wheat states is about to be organized and set up in Minneapolis.

DISCUSSION OF FARM BOARD PLANS.

The following discussion was begun, Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Kuhrt participating in the answering:

QUESTION: What connection has the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul with the proposed Northwest Regional? It has been sending out literature to farmers elevators advising them to join its ass'n and take out stock if they want to borrow funds from the federal government thru the Farm Board.

ANSWER: None. The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul is a separate organization which has not so far seen fit to join with other interests in the formation of the Northwest Grain Cooperative.

QUES.: How are finances on the proposed marketing plan to be effected?

ANS.: The local elevators will take out stock in the regional organization on the basis of \$20 for each 1,000 bus. of grain handled annually, basing the average on the amount of grain handled during the past three years. Payments are to be cash, or 10% down and the rest in five annual payments.

Of this \$20 going to the regional, \$10 will be used to take out stock in the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the remaining \$10 will be used to provide capital for the regional. The regional will handle no grain directly, all shipments and returns being conducted directly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. The regional's activities will be to loan money for

building or repairing, make loans to farmers who put up their storage tickets for collateral, do educational work and act in an advisory capacity for the elevators and finance brokerage activities for the purpose of buying farm supplies for its members.

The farmers will own the stock of their local elevator, the local elevator will own the stock of the regional, the regional will own stock of the Farmers National Grain Corp. No regional will be permitted to own more than 5% of the total stock of the latter.

QUES.: How are the rights to vote arranged?

ANS.: The farmers control the management of the National Grain Corp. thru the regionals. They vote in their local to send representatives to vote in the regional, and the regional elects directors of the Grain Corp. In the Board of Directors for the National Grain Corp. there is to be two representatives of farmers elevators, one representative of the pools and one representative of farmers terminal interests from each regional. Each member gets one vote.

QUES.: If you eliminate the gamblers on our grain exchanges who will there be to take your legitimate hedges?

ANS.: All the details of that have not been worked out yet. We hope to eliminate the gamblers who cause such wide fluctuations in prices. Undoubtedly sales can be made to processors or exporters for future delivery.

QUES.: Where will the revenue for the regionals come from, it being manifest that they cannot live on the capital provided without depleting it?

ANS.: The details for providing the regionals with revenue have not been worked out yet. Undoubtedly some plan will be developed.

QUES.: What interest rates will be charged on drafts drawn on the Farmers National Grain Corp. covering grain consigned or sold?

ANS.: The Board of Trade rules will necessarily have to govern. These are not really Board of Trade rules, since the interest rates are set by the banks. We shall have to abide by the rules of the exchanges in which we operate.

B. L. EWING, Doland, gave his view of the Agricultural Act, expressing disapproval and advising the delegates to think well before joining it. He said:

EWING'S CONVICTIONS.

I am a radical. I am a radical for the farmers cooperative elevators. I believe them the best marketing organization for the farmers grain that has ever existed, bar none. There were 5,000 of them before the crash in 1920-21. Now there are about 4,000. We have suffered a 20% loss in ten of the most strenuous years grain marketing has ever seen.

The attitude of the cooperative elevator has been to look after the interests of the farmers in its community, extending assistance wherever it was needed. Ofttimes assistance has been extended when the elevator could not afford it and directors went on notes for the benefit of the community.

In our community in 1921 our directors borrowed money like drunken sailors in order to carry the community thru a period of distress, that our farmers might continue to operate their farms. Later we purchased an implement business that we might render them a better service, not that we wanted to get in the implement business, but the local store refused to carry a large enough stock of repairs so that the farmers could secure what they needed without delay.

Our movement has lost elevators here and there, but so has every business line. It was the weak sisters that fell out. In spite of a 20% loss in number we have lost only 6% in the volume of grain handled.

Compare that with the pool. In 1924 the pools handled 28,000,000 bus. of grain; in 1927-28 they handled only 12,000,000, a loss of 55% in volume assured with use of binding contracts.

Three and one-half years ago our president said that if a safe marketing ass'n is ever built up it must be built on the firm foundation of cooperative elevators. We are certainly in favor of an extension of the cooperative movement, but we feel that we should build for ourselves instead of outside interests and promoters.

If the government is of a mind to help, why

didn't it come to us and say, "Here, you have the structure. Let us help you build it up."

A few years ago the Farm Bureau conceived the brilliant idea of acquiring terminal facilities at Chicago and other terminal points. Inexperienced as they were, they did not think it necessary to have practical grain men in charge of operations. They used promoters. The result was that they paid an exorbitant price for antiquated elevators, and took over 15,000,000 bush of spoiled grain at too high a figure. Our leaders have been honest enough, but they have been swayed by promoters.

The U. S. Grain Growers and the Grain Corp. had opportunities to return \$60,000,000 on its books to the farmers, but it was fixed by promoters, so that only the promoters profited.

I believe a plan should be worked out for the cooperative elevators so they will have access to loans from the government without getting all tangled up in alliances with the National Grain Corp. There is danger of getting tangled so that we will lose our properties.

Not long ago I wrote a letter to the Farm Board, which was forwarded to the National Grain Corp. for answer. In it I stated that we were a cooperative institution, pro-rating dividends back to stockholders, paying no dividends to non-stockholders; that we paid 7% interest on our capital stock, retired stock dividends at the same value as capital stock, that we carried insurance and bonds to the value of our property and stock. Feeling the need for increased storage facilities, I wanted to know if we could secure a loan for this purpose. Also if a farmer borrowed from them could he hold his grain and pay off such advance?

The answer said that they were in no position to answer. While loans on facilities and grain were contemplated such loans would necessarily have to come thru some existing agency.

The pools and the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul have been granted loans, though they handle little more than the farmers' elevators of South Dakota alone. We need some sort of arrangement whereby we can participate in such loans, but let us not be forced into entangling alliances in order to get them.

H. E. COVEY, Hamill, a cooperative elevator director, expressed himself highly in favor of the plan. He said:

COVEY'S IMPRESSIONS.

The effect of the marketing act if it is put thru as now intended will be to strengthen the local elevators. One head organization will handle the grain in great volume and cut down costs. The local elevator will handle all the cooperative grain.

All the farmer will have to do is to lay down his \$10 or \$15 or \$20 for a share of stock in his local elevator and he will be sitting pretty. The Farmers Union will be eliminated; the pools will be eliminated. We will all be one great big cooperative.

The plan would be disastrous if it were not on a sound business principle. Its directors and officers must have the confidence of the farmers; they serve if they are to meet with the contemplated success and to do so they must have a program which meets with the approval of the farmers.

If the Farm Board is working in the interest of the farmers I am curious to know what will be the position of industry. For many years we have helped industry by supporting the protective tariff. Now what will industry do for us?

SECY SLOAN: Our greatest stumbling block has been the disposition on the part of leaders of various farm organizations to try to keep their own organizations in the foreground. They are in no hurry to make sacrifices for the good of all farmers.

I should advise you to keep your elevators in our own hands. Then if the movement fails you will still have your property.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

Ass'n business commanded the attention of the sixth session. Pres. Berg presided.

J. P. ENO reported for the resolutions committee. The resolutions were read one at a time and voted on separately. Some discussion was indulged concerning the paving program, but the resolution was finally left unchanged. All other resolutions were unanimously adopted, including the one concerning the Farm Board.

Resolutions Adopted.

Federal Farm Board.

WHEREAS, Congress in special session assembled has enacted an Agricultural Marketing Act and appropriated five hundred million dollars for the purpose of, so far as possible, placing agriculture on a parity with industry; and, WHEREAS, Our President has appointed a Federal Farm Board to carry out the purposes of this Marketing Act; and, WHEREAS, Thru the instrumentality of the

Farm Board and the Advisory Committee there has been established the Farmers' National Grain Corporation for the purpose of giving the farmers the opportunity of marketing their products cooperatively; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, in convention assembled, heartily commend Congress for the passing of this Act and endorse the action of the Federal Farm Board in the organization of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and would recommend that the individual farmers' elevator organizations cooperate to their fullest extent with the Farm Board in establishing a farmer owned co-operative marketing agency.

Brokerage Department.

RESOLVED, That in view of the showing made by the Brokerage Department during the past year, we recommend that every Farmers' Elevator patronize this Department as much as possible.

District Meetings.

RESOLVED, That we believe the district programs are very beneficial and should be continued.

Chamber of Agriculture.

RESOLVED, That we heartily commend the Spirit of Co-operation shown by all the Farm Organizations of the State in the establishing of the Chamber of Agriculture.

Paving Program.

WHEREAS, It appearing that certain individuals and perhaps groups are strenuously agitating a radical change in the type of highway construction in this State, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota in convention assembled, urgently suggest that in our judgment it would be good policy to go slow in the matter of the construction of hard surface roads or in the adoption of any changed plan at least before the present highway program of gravelled highways is completed. Assuming that the additional cost of hard surfacing would be justified as to certain sections of heavy traffic roads, we believe the change should be confined to those sections and not extended over the State as a whole.

Automobile Tax Measure.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of South Dakota in its session of 1929 passed a three per cent tax on new automobiles, and

WHEREAS, Said automobile tax measure has been referred by petition to the people of the State of South Dakota for its adoption or rejection, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention assembled that we hereby approve and endorse said automobile tax measure and urge its adoption by the people of South Dakota.

The committee on credentials had nothing to report. No reports from the By-Laws or Concurrence Committees.

On a question from one of the delegates, Sec'y Sloan reported 289 cooperative elevators in South Dakota, of which 133 belong to the ass'n and were eligible to vote.

F. S. BETZ read the audited report of the ass'n finances which was unanimously adopted.

Nominations were made from the floor. These resulted in the unanimous re-election of all officers and of the three directors for the first three districts. They are as follows:

OFFICERS ELECTED.

A. L. Berg, Baltic, pres.; A. R. Fryer, Doland, 1st vice-pres.; H. E. Covey, Hamill, 2nd vice-pres.; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, treas.; F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, sec'y. Directors (re-elected): J. D. Hicks, Canton, 1st district; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, 2nd district; H. E. Covey, Hamill, 3rd district.

Each of the officers and directors was called upon to make a short talk, and each expressed his appreciation at being re-elected and his desire to do all in his power to support and advance the ass'n.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Sioux Falls Convention Notes.

Albert Honk of Doone, Ia., was the only Iowa manager present.

Total registration was a little over 450, of which approximately 100 were managers of farmers' elevators.

T. J. Morgans, resident manager for the Updike Grain Co., distributed the markets each day of the convention.

Representing independent grain and milling firms were W. Von Wald of Watertown; F. R.

Betney of Madison; C. L. Gange and A. M. Roulee of Aberdeen.

The lights stayed on in many rooms until the early morning hours. In some cases the lights were still on at dawn.

Representatives of contractors and elevator builders present were Fred J. Holtby and Chas. P. Dressel of the T. E. Ibberson Co.; Joe Leathers, and H. W. Wait.

BADGES for the delegates were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. E. C. Paulson saw to it every delegate was registered.

CHICAGO grain houses were represented by C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co.; Elmer Rice of W. G. Moorehead & Co., and W. J. Green of John E. Brennan & Co.

FROM SIOUX CITY came "Bob" Swensen of James E. Bennett & Co.; M. King and H. L. Jackson of Western Terminal Elevator Co.; J. B. Roberts and Geo. Deter of Flanley Grain Co.

R. M. Lang was giving away Whoopie Jugs with every order. These tinkled merrily whenever they were picked up, ringing out particularly that well-known melody, "How Dry I Am."

OMAHA grain firms were represented by W. D. Hart of Omaha Elevator Corp.; W. F. Shepard and R. W. Sage of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.; A. H. Bewsher of Updike Grain Corp. and Frank Mead of John W. Redick Co.

T. E. Ibberson Co. representatives distributed "Snappy Snappers"; pencils were distributed by representatives of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Updike Grain Corp.; Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.; Lindsay Bros., Inc., and Dodd & Struthers.

INSURANCE men present were Carl H. Brasse and E. C. Paulson of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; P. L. Brown of the Mill Mutuals and Otto Nelson of the Tri-State Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.

SUPPLY COMPANY representatives included W. A. Bellas of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; C. H. Townsend of Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co.; F. E. Barsaloux, J. J. Martin, W. P. Buchan, C. A. Robbins, E. G. Smoot, L. C. McTeever.

EXHIBITS included Munson attrition mill plates and information by C. H. Townsend of the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co.; a Toledo dockage scale in charge of W. P. Buchan, A. H. Williams and C. A. Robbins; binder twine in charge of M. Brusveen; Plymouth Binder twine in charge of M. E. Nutt and H. W. Bright; flax dockage tester in charge of R. M. Lang; woven fences and steel fence posts by M. G. Mork and H. M. Harris.

OPPOSITION to the plans of the Federal Farm Board was expressed by several managers of farmers' elevators and many directors, who doubt the Farm Board's agents can market the grain as satisfactorily as they have done. They hesitate to sacrifice their independence for money at 3 per cent, but none of them seemed to have the courage to get up and state their convictions before the assembled co-operatives. Their statements were confined to private talks with their friends in the lobbies. The consequence was that a resolution favoring Congress and the Farm Board's action was put thru with little effort.

MINNEAPOLIS and Duluth firms sent the following representatives, B. F. Benson, Benson-Quinn Co.; Leo Barrett, McCarthy Bros. Co.; F. B. Barr and M. E. Coffey, of Hallet & Carey Co.; R. M. Davies, F. M. Davies Co.; L. L. Ernley, C. J. Furst, J. G. Haugen, John Hagebak, C. W. Hughes, S. O. Leslie, G. B. Lee, C. C. Wyman & Co.; H. M. McNamara, J. V. McCarthy, McCarthy Bros. Co.; A. D. Neer, I. R. Noonan, H. Olson, Johnson-Olson Grain Co.; S. S. Stanchfield, L. M. Swain, Emil Staalk of McCaull-Dinsmore Co.; H. H. Sand, G. C. Thomstad, T. H. VanEvery, E. S. Woodworth & Co.; T. H. Westmoreland, Van-Dusen Harrington Co.; and C. C. Weides of McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

MANAGERS of farmers' elevators who attended included: C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen; W. E. Brewster, Woonsocket; F. R. Betney, Madison; E. J. Berdahl, Garretson; W. F. Cadwell, Wessington Springs; H. S. Cragg, Vienna; A. C. Cross, Montrose; F. W. Callaghan, Westport; J. J. Callaghan, Aberdeen; W. T. Coughlin, Wagner; C. B. Danielson, Loyalton; I. L. DeMaray, Mitchell; Ed De Merseman, Faulkton.

Bert Ewing, Doland; J. P. Eno, Montrose; E. G. Ely, Lebanon; H. O. Ewing, Turton; W. T. Elnach, Rockham; H. Eastberg, Lake Norden; J. A. Ecklein, Arlington; H. B. Freeborn, Willow Lake; W. M. Ferguson, Leola; L. J. Fosse, Meckling; Sid Fritts, St. Lawrence; J. S. Foster, Onida; G. R. Gellatly, Dell Rapids; P. J. Graber, Freeman; H. Gery, Garden City; Nels Huseby, Baltic; A. A. Hauge, Dimock; O. G. Haugen, Hayti; B. M. Halliday, Letcher; T. G. Haven, Mellette; H. Hinderaker, Astoria; B. T. Hanna, Shindler; C. Howard Hartung, McLaughlin; R. H. Jones, Estelline; M. C. Johnson, Oldham; Jens Jensen, Viking; A. O. Jermstad, Brookings; Ed Jerde, Wentworth; H. A. Johnle, Isabel.

W. E. Kage, Pukwana; Ted Juehl, Yale; L. B. Kraft, Ipwich; N. S. Kverness, Lily; T. C. Larson, LaBolt; M. F. Luick, Broadland; Martin Loe, Irene; Pete Larson, Bruce; Henry Lueth, Canova; H. V. Loudenburg, Canova; L. J. Larson, Plankinton; B. J. Luken, Farmer; S. E. McDaniel, Huron; G. L. McLochlun, Virgil; J. E. Miller, Castlewood; Q. W. Muench, McIntosh; John Meylink, Rowena; I. H. Moeller, Nunda; G. Motley, Frankfort; E. Nelson, Putney.

J. P. Olson, Tea; M. R. Otter, Garden City; I. W. Overton, Webster; H. A. Olson, Harrisburg; H. L. Peterson, Humboldt; J. H. Peck, Mansfield; C. A. Ripley, Thomas; F. H. Ripley, Huron; O. M. Rienstra, Roslyn; J. A. Riordan, Kennebec; E. H. Sauder, Bryant; Chris Sandvig, Canton; W. R. Smith, Mount Vernon; A. H. Schultz, Highmore; Ed Seaton, Owanka; C. B. Satre, Claire City; Jesse Smith, Doland; H. E. Shoemaker, Langford; H. F. Tieszin, Marion; J. K. Turrill, Amherst; Floyd Tanner, Miranda; Paul Tschetter, Bridgewater; T. C. Thorson, Langford; G. M. Thompson, Bryant.

V. D. Vesely, Kennebec; Frank Van Kirk, Craven; D. L. Welch, Parkston; E. C. Wheelock, Mina; W. H. Wheelock, Grover; F. L. Williams, Salem; A. C. Wettestad, Colton; E. C. Winchell, Carthage; F. J. Woodring, Winner; J. J. Weixel, Eureka; J. S. Wilson, Brookings; Dick Winkel, Sherman.

The Grain Trade's Stabilizer.

Grain trade of the world meets on the Boards of Trade every day. It meets by mail, wire and phone. Market fluctuations reflect world conditions. Supply and demand of the world make the price. Pit conditions cause temporary changes. Speculation is a stabilizer. Free trade in futures attracts buying and prevents exporters and large millers from dictating the price. It also provides a supply when farmers are busy and demand is greater than the fresh offerings. It gets the producer and consumer together with a much smaller expense than other branches of trade. It provides a market every day where farmers can secure cash for their grain. It frequently enables farmers to sell their grain and replace with futures at a discount. It enables millers and exporters to contract ahead for their supplies. It moves the grain of the world.—C. A. King & Co.

Russians are using churches for storing wheat at Petrovsky. A Soviet Commissioner stands at the door and checks in each peasant's crop. So great was the yield this year that ordinary storage facilities were exhausted and officials decided to use these former houses of prayer. At the same time many sections of Russia are said to be suffering from a scarcity of wheat.

Storing without Violating Storage Law.

The laws of most of the Western grain surplus states are very strict in the requirement that elevators doing a public storage business take out licenses and give bonds. Some of these laws have not been tested in the courts, and until they are passed on by the court of last resort, the construction placed upon the statutes by the attorneys-general must be accepted as conclusive.

The attorney-general of Nebraska upholds the statute making storage for 10 days without payment for the grain a public warehousing business requiring bond, etc.; while the attorney-general of Kansas takes an opposite view, holding that by contract a grain elevator man can exempt himself from the operation of the law while charging for storage. Until a new attorney-general takes office grain dealers in Kansas can take in grain for storage at a charge of a cent a bushel or more per month by employing the following contract drawn up by the attorney-general:

Jonesville, Kan., 193.....
The Jones Grain Company hereby buys and F. B. Brown hereby sells the following described grain which has been delivered by the seller to the buyer:

..... bushels of grain test.
..... bushels of grain test.
..... bushels of grain test.

The seller hereby acknowledges receipt of cents per bushel amounting to \$..... cash in hand, as first payment on said wheat; buyer agrees to pay the balance for said wheat upon presentation of the seller's copy of his contract at his office at Kansas, by the seller or his assign and settlement to be made on the basis of market after said notice is received by the buyer, it being understood and agreed that the price to be paid for cash of the above grain shall be () per bushel less than average price at which wheat of the same grade is sold in on date, balance or last payment is due. From this price the buyer shall make a further deduction of 1c per bushel per month or fraction thereof intervening between the date of this instrument and the date of payment. The place for payment shall be the buyer's office at Kansas.

In the event of destruction of the buyer's elevator at Kans., from any cause, the seller agrees to accept settlement on the price offered by the buyer on date of destruction of the elevator.

That upon the execution of this instrument the grain herein described becomes the property of the buyer, and the seller shall at no time be entitled to demand the return of said grain or grain of equal grade.

Settlement under this contract must be made not later than June 30, 193....., unless mutually extended in writing and credit given seller on books of the Company not later than June 30, 193.....

Seller:
Conditions accepted:
The Jones Grain Co.,
By: Buyer.

This saves the expense of a surety bond and the labor of making the monthly reports desired by the warehouse commissioner of the Kansas State Inspection Department. It is a good plan to have the blank forms printed in duplicate and consecutively numbered, the duplicate being retained while the original is handed to the farmer storing the grain.

Wheat ground by 1,070 mills during November, 1929, totaled 43,858,940 bus., compared with 45,288,680 bus. ground by 1,062 mills during the same month of last year, according to reports from 918 concerns reporting for 1,070 mills, of which 73 with a daily capacity of 29,695 barrels were idle. The percentage of total capacity operated was 57.8% against 60.7% last year.

"Don't get excited! Naturally there is some feeling of uncertainty as to the near future, but why worry until there is good reason to? Our advice is to go right ahead with your plans for the coming year as usual, cut your operating expense wherever possible, clean up and repair your property, push your side line commodities and retain the confidence of your farmer customers. Frankly, as it looks now, you grain men haven't as much to fear in this affair as you think you have.—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Substantially Built Elevator at Grant, Neb.

The town of Grant in western Nebraska near the Colorado line draws grain from a wide expanse of prairie to the line of the Burlington route, on which the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., of Denver, has established itself. The growth of the business required additional facilities, which have been supplied by erecting at Grant a second elevator to be operated in connection with the old.

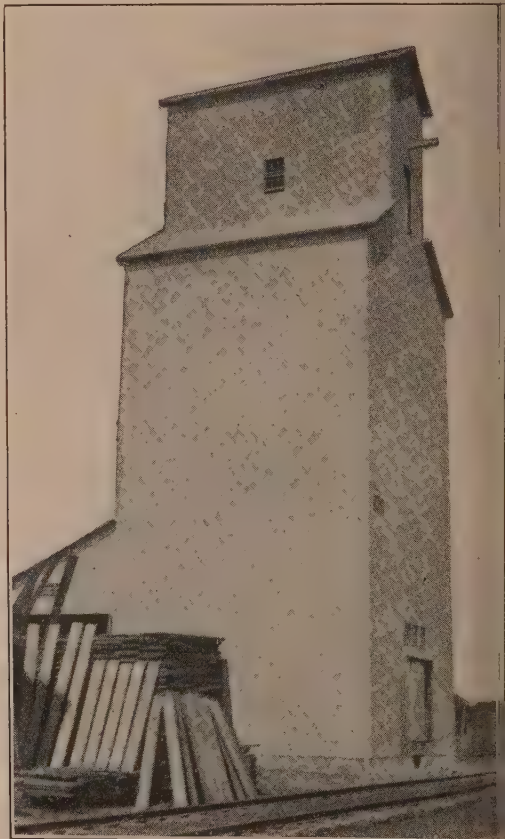
The elevator has a heavy concrete foundation, and this permanent material is used for the hoppers of main side bins and dumps. The bins are cribbed and the exteriors ironclad with the metal grounded for lightning protection. The 30,000 bus. storage in the new plant makes the total capacity at this point 75,000 bus.

The equipment consists of one leg with an elevating capacity of 2,000 bus. per hour, Winter Truck Dump, 10-ton Richardson Automatic Scale, 7-inch, 12 duct distributor, 8-in. steel loading spout with Kewanee and renewable bottom grain cleaner and Success Manlift.

Totally inclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motors are used, a 3 h.p. for the cleaner and a 10-h.p. for the leg, there being a Winter Worm Gear Drive with Timken Bearings at the elevator head.

A dust collector is used at the head of the elevator leg, the dust settling in a chamber and being spouted to the ground. All electric light and power wiring is in heavy conduit, bonded and grounded. Additional safety against fire is assured by using all steel spouting at the head. The plant was designed and constructed by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

The U. S. D. A. is to be opposed on legislation which would permit it to assume supervision of warehouses, superseding the rights of the states. The Terminal Warehouse Co., of Baltimore, Md., operating general public storage warehouses on the line of the Pennsylvania R. R., has enlisted the support of the Maryland senators in this fight against further intolerable bureaucracy. And President Hoover has always been opposed to the Government's going into business.



Kellogg Grain Co.'s new elevator at Grant, Neb.

Grain and Feed Trade News

ports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Bluff, Ark.—Earle E. Spencer, vice-president and sales manager of the Whyte Feed Co., of this city, and for nine years engaged in the mixed feed business, has resigned to start his own business, the Spencer Feed Co., sole distributors of mixed feeds and grain products thruout Arkansas, Louisiana and east Texas. Headquarters of the new company are at the Cook-Bahlau Grain Co.

CALIFORNIA

Reseda (Zelzah p. o.), Cal.—Wilbur Goodwin and Paul A. Boileau have opened the Hi-Grade Feed & Supply Co. at this point.

Wheatland, Cal.—Walter Jansen & Son, feed dealers of Lincoln, Cal., have bot the C. K. M Estate warehouse and feed stock here.

Susanville, Cal.—There is no elevator in Lassen County. Our company may put in elevators in 1930.—Associated Storage & Warehouse

Los Angeles, Cal.—The local office of Anderson & Fox has established a new grain and commodity service, with Harley Campbell as manager.

CANADA

Pilot Mound, Man.—The Ogilvie Milling Co.'s elevator at this point burned Dec. 17; fully insured. It contained 40,000 bus. of wheat at the time of the fire.

Halifax, N. S.—It is reported that the Halifax Harbor Board plans to erect an addition to elevator No. 1 here, to cost over half a million dollars, work on which is planned to be started soon.

Port William, Ont.—This city is soon to have grain appeal board such as at Calgary and Edmonton, according to Dr. D. A. McGibbon, member of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The board will settle disputes over the quality of grain.

Port William, Ont.—Edwin C. Mears, connected with the inspection staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners for a number of years, died on Dec. 10 from heart trouble after an illness of about three months. His widow and two sons survive him.

St. Churchill, Man.—From now on this port will be shut off from civilization until spring (it is hoped for the last time) except for the arrival of an occasional mail by dog team, when the riders of the railroad and of the new elevators return to work.

Toronto, Ont.—A meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners was held here on Dec. 18 to discuss the tariff of charges at lake and port elevators and any amendments that might be suggested in connection with the operation of elevators in the eastern inspection division.

St. William, Ont.—S. M. Capen, acting chief clerkmaster of the Board of Grain Commissioners in place of J. G. White, retiring chief clerkmaster, was pleasantly surprised on Dec. 10 when he was presented with a silver tea service and tray by members of the weighing staffs of this city and Port Arthur, on account of his recent marriage.

Vancouver, B. C.—William Page has been appointed manager of the grain department in the local office of Solloway, Mills & Co., Ltd. He has been associated with the grain trade of western Canada for many years, having been employed by different firms, with the clearing use of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for 11 years, and having resigned as clearing house manager of the Vancouver Grain Exchange to take his present position with the Solloway company, which has recently extended a third private wire to this city to improve its service to Pacific Coast grain traders.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Scottish Co-op. Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Glasgow, with Canadian headquarters in this city, is said to be considering building a line of elevators in the Peace River country. W. F. Sinden, elevator superintendent of the company's Canadian branch, has been touring the northern part of Alberta recently.

Vancouver, B. C.—Two men who were formerly officials of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool elevators have returned to private business, having connected with the Pacific Milling & Grain Co., Ltd. They are Donald McRae, formerly manager of the pool, who will be president of the Pacific company, succeeding Robert Nisbet, recently deceased, and J. N. Addison, formerly division supt. of the pool, who will be sales manager for the company. The Pacific Milling & Grain Co. recently acquired property adjoining its plant and contemplates making extensive additions.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. S. Shannon & Co., Ltd., stock, bond and investment corporation, is now entering the grain business, and is opening a new office in Winnipeg and appointing G. Stanley Thompson general manager of the grain department. The company's head office is at Toronto, with branches at Montreal, London, Ont., Kitchener, Guelph, St. Thomas, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Calgary. A private wire system is maintained between Montreal and intermediate points to Calgary. Mr. Thompson's duties will cover all the offices, but he will be located in this city.

COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—A feed mixing plant has been installed by the Lamar Flour Mills.

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. has bot J. N. Sanborn's mill and will operate it as a grain and bean elevator.

Golden, Colo.—John C. Devalon, manager of the Rock Flour Mills here (a branch of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. of Denver) for the past 30 years, has resigned and has been succeeded by his son, George.

Greeley, Colo.—P. J. Rooney & son, Harry, who bought the 35,000-bu. Hord elevator here last summer, have opened it to store corn for feeding purposes. All three of the elevators here are in operation now.

ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill.—Joe Schafer & Sons have installed an oat huller.

Cazenovia, Ill.—John Meisner is installing an electric truck dump at his elevator.

Fairdale, Ill.—E. E. Woodard is installing a new Munson Ear Corn Crusher in his plant.—F. J. Conrad.

Modesto, Ill.—Modesto Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: John Hall, C. A. Ross, Jerry Tobias.

Rumpler (Pithian p. o.), Ill.—We have installed a Kewanee all-steel Truck Lift at our elevator.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sullivan, Ill.—Charles Barclay, a farmer near Weldon, has sold his farm and will enter the hatchery and feed business here.

Breckenridge, Ill.—C. W. Frame & Co.'s grain elevator burned at 11:30 p. m. on Dec. 4, also several box cars on a side track.

Bentley, Ill.—The Bentley Farmers Elvtr. Co., during the year that its hammer mill has been operating, has ground 24 carloads of feed.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point was entered recently by burglars, who failed to get anything of value.

Marengo, Ill.—We have just completed building a 28x120-ft. warehouse for storing feeds and other materials. Construction is frame on a concrete foundation.—Geo. Perkins, mgr., J. H. Patterson Co.

Elgin, Ill.—We have installed a new Sprout-Waldron Corn Cutter and now have it in operation.—C. D. McArthur, Elgin Flour & Feed Co.

Roxbury, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, owned by the Paw Paw Co-op. Grain Co. of Paw Paw, Ill., has just installed two truck lifts.

Palmyra, Ill.—The Palmyra Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Fred D. Simpson and others; grain, feed and fuel will be dealt in.

Kasbeer, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has made some changes at its plant and installed a new feed mill entailing a total expenditure of \$3,300.

Hammond, Ill.—The Piatt County Soy Bean Mill at this point recently opened up again under new management. The acreage of beans in Piatt County is large this year.

Altona, Ill.—George Kroll started operation of his feed mill here, which he bot several months ago from the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. and has been remodeling, early in December.

Earlville, Ill.—The Monarch Mills, which were damaged by fire recently, are being rebuilt and a blower will be installed to cool the feed as it is ground and keep it from heating. The building will be covered with iron.

Peoria, Ill.—The annual election of the Board of Trade will be held on Jan. 6, following the caucus which will be held on the preceding Saturday, which E. W. Sands, pres., will call just before the opening of the exchange.

Washington, Ill.—Ben Esch has been appointed manager of the Washington Co-op. Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Glenn Dorward, resigned. Mr. Esch has been employed by the company for several years.

Virden, Ill.—A truck load of ear corn weighing 16,070 lbs. went thru the elevator of the Virden Grain Co. on Dec. 6, causing \$600 worth of damage to the building. Slight damage was done to the truck. Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Norwood, Ill.—Our plant at this point has been closed due to an embargo on the Rock Island railroad which makes it impossible to do any shipping in or out. Conditions do not look promising for any grain business here this year.—H. H. Potter, Valley Grain Co.

Prentice, Ill.—John William Creed, 32, elevator man for Adkins Bros. was accidentally shot and killed on Dec. 15, while on a hunting trip in Mason county with friends. He had been in the employ of Adkins Bros. for seven years. His wife survives him.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill.—H. W. Kapp, who has been with H. I. Baldwin & Co. here for the past 18 years, will take charge of the grain department of A. E. Staley Co. on Jan. 1. Mr. Kapp is well and favorably known by the Illinois grain trade and he has the best wishes of hundreds of friends following him. No announcement has been made concerning who will take his place with the Baldwin organization.

Peoria, Ill.—The feed house of the American Commercial Alcohol Corp. burned Dec. 7; estimated loss, \$150,000. More than \$75,000 worth of new machinery had recently been installed in the feed house. Plans for the rebuilding of the burned structure were started four days after the fire, with the arrival of R. H. Grimm, pres. of the corp., of New York City. Jacob Younge is superintendent of the local plant.

Lockport, Ill.—It is reported that John B. Carl, a stockholder in the Basic Feed Co., a corporation, has filed a bill asking for dissolution of the company, charging that Murray A. Ladd, pres. of the corporation, has threatened to sell the company's real estate without calling a meeting of the stockholders, Ladd holding the real estate as trustee. Carl has asked for an injunction restraining the pres. from selling.

CHICAGO NOTES.

R. S. McKeough and J. E. Morrissy recently became connected with Babcock, Rushton & Co.

A membership on the Board of Trade sold at \$24,000 on Dec. 13, after a sale at \$21,000 on same day.

Geo. E. Thompson, who was expelled in June, 1927, has been granted a rehearing by the directors of the Board of Trade.

E. W. Irvine recently opened a feed jobbing business in the Webster Bldg. He was formerly with the Honey Dew Mills, Omaha, Neb.

The following have been nominated by petition for directors on the Board of Trade: Robert W. Buckley, James A. Begg, James J. Coughlin and Robert P. Boylan.

Frank W. Thomas and Oliver J. Martin, both of whom have been associated with A. O. Slaughter & Co., grain and stock brokers, for about 30 years, as partners, will retire at the end of the year.

R. G. Chandler, senior partner of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, will retire on Jan. 4, on account of poor health, and W. J. Fitzsimons, executive partner, will acquire his membership on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Fitzsimons is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

P. H. Schifflin & Co., Inc., grain receivers in this city for many years, will retire from business with the close of this year and Eugene Schifflin, pres., and R. E. Andrews, sec'y, will become associated with W. G. Moorhead & Co. The offices at Joliet, Ill., and at Iowa Falls, Ia., will be retained.

A feed and grain brokerage office has been opened by O. C. Jacobsen in the Postal Telegraph Bldg., to be operated as the Continental Brokerage Co. Mill feeds, cottonseed and linseed meal, soy bean meal, feed grains and all other feeding ingredients will be handled. Mr. Jacobsen was formerly in the feed trade at Minneapolis for many years, but for the past two years has been in Seattle, in the grain business.

The Quaker Oats Co. has leased 56,000 square feet of floor space in the new Board of Trade Building, which it will occupy next spring upon the completion of the new building. In 1904 the company moved to its present quarters in the Railway Exchange from the Monadnock Building, where it established offices in 1894. It is said that 76,000,000 bus. of wheat, oats, corn and barley pass thru the mills of the Quaker Oats Co. annually to be converted into food for both human and animal consumption.

Harris, Winthrop & Co. has dissolved (as reported in the Oct. 25 Journal would be done before the first of the year) and a co-partnership has been formed under the name of Harris, Upham & Co., for transacting a general investment and brokerage business, by the following: John F. Harris, George U. Harris, John P. Upham, Thomas S. Adams, Charles E. Booth, Jr., Donald McL. Miller, Henry U. Harris, Albert Francke, Carl H. Narr, Philip F. Hartung, John O. Middlebrook and J. Leonard Replogle. Another general investment and brokerage firm has been formed by others of the former Harris, Winthrop & Co., and will do business as Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., being composed of the following: Henry R. Winthrop, Theodore E. Cunningham, John F. Fagan, George R. Thornton, Walter Schuttler, Richard P. Loasby, Richard B. W. Hall, Leeds Mitchell, Woodward Babcock, Harry C. Schaack, Alfred I. Preston, Jr., James I. Bush, Richard F. Babcock, Henry F. Godfrey, Wendell S. Kuhn, Milton W. Holden and C. M. Leonard.

INDIANA

Fairmount, Ind.—C. F. Naber & Co. are installing a hammer mill.

Fulton, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Roller Bearing Sheller.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Mishawaka Grain & Coal Co. has filed papers evidencing final dissolution.

Middlebury, Ind.—Middlebury Grain Co. is adding a new Sidney Vertical Mixer to its equipment.

Medaryville, Ind.—James R. Guild, who has been engaged in the grain, hay and feed business at this place all his life, died recently at the age of 77 years. His widow, three sons and five daughters survive him.

Madison Center, Ind.—Smiley Irwin's feed manufacturing plant has been moved to larger quarters where the business can be conducted on a larger scale.

Lynnville, Ind.—Wilburn Scott is installing a grist mill in the McWilliams Building here to take the place of the mill that was destroyed by fire recently.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Don't forget the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n's 29th annual convention, which is to be held in this city, Jan. 23 and 24, at the Board of Trade Library.

Anderson, Ind.—Anderson Mercantile Exchange, incorporated; to handle all kinds of farm supplies, including seeds; incorporators: William B. Meyers, Thomas H. Johns, Thomas J. Davis, John Cunningham and Jonas Whetstone.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Practically all the grain men on the Board of Trade sent Charles A. Shotwell, one of the oldest living members of that body, now residing in Long Beach, Cal., a birthday card in celebration of his 83rd birthday on Nov. 20.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Posey Seed & Feed Co. is now operating its new large hammer mill. It is electrically driven and has a capacity of 8,000 pounds of grain. It will be used for custom grinding as well as for preparing feeds of Po-Se-Co brand.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has announced that a cash prize of \$25 will be awarded next May to the manager of its 25 elevators whose property is the cleanest. Control of fire hazards, economical operating conditions, good display of side lines carried and proper upkeep of property will be among the 60 points considered.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana, the new \$2,000,000 marketing organization, has opened offices here, with Maurice Douglas, vice-pres., in charge. In addition to the option on the elevators of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., the co-op. will take options on other western Indiana elevators soon and these, it is reported, will be merged with the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor line and managed from Crawfordsville.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Enos Grain Co., Enos; Mt. Ayr Grain Co., Mt. Ayr; Morocco Grain Co., Morocco; Harlan Grain Co., Kentland; Harlan Grain Co., Perkins; Brevoort Elvtr. Co., Vincennes; W. F. Starz & Co., Barce, with additional stations at Atkinson, Dunnington, Wadena, and Kentland; Kouts Elvtr. Co., Kouts, all in Indiana, and the International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The options taken on two groups of elevators in Indiana [by the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana] will not be exercised on Jan. 1, and it appears now that it will be several months perhaps before any elevators are actually taken over and money paid. This delay was not unexpected by the parties involved, for a provision is included in the options allowing for additional time, if needed.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia.—Lockwood Grain, Inc., has made an assignment.

Neola, Ia.—Floyd Oathoudt has bot the feed business of J. B. Greenlee.

Luverne, Ia.—The Luverne Feed Mill is now owned solely by J. J. Niemier.

Carroll, Ia.—Jack Levey, grain broker here, has discontinued his office, and re-opened in Marshalltown.

Eddyville, Ia.—An attrition mill is being installed at the elevator of Frank Hoose. It is of the latest type.

Wellman, Ia.—The Millers Feed Mill has purchased a Munson Superior Batch Mixer with capacity for mixing one ton.

Boxholm, Ia.—New scales have been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Wilbur E. Lowry is the manager.

Eldora, Ia.—The Eldora Feed Mill, Charles Harber, owner, is having an addition built to it to be used for an office and storeroom.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Machinery is to be installed at Scofield's feed plant and the building extended to accommodate it, the machinery to be used in the manufacture of a patented stock feed.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing an oat huller in its plant. C. C. Green is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Estherville, Ia.—A 28x75 foot building is under construction here by H. N. Jensen & Sons who will use same for retailing feed and seeds.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. N. Olson replaces R. E. Mangan as manager of the local office of the Fleischmann Malting Co.—Freeman Bradford.

Pocahontas, Ia.—A new sheet iron pit at the west house has been put in by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and other repairs made that cost \$200.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Sec'y Larson of the Iowa Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n has resigned and W. G. Lynx of Green Mountain has been offered the position.

Manly, Ia.—Lou Wilson of Marble Rock will manage the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here after the first of the year, succeeding D. N. Smith.

Rutland, Ia.—The Township Farmers Club has installed an oat huller. Will Axelson is the manager.—A. T. [This is a regular farmers' elevator.]

Kilduff, Ia.—The Fleck Elvtr. Co. has installed a 20" single disc Munson Attrition Mill for cracking corn and making poultry feed at its plant.

Midvale, Ia.—The Midvale Grain Co. just recently installed a new 10-ton truck scale and rebuilt its coal sheds. Milton Tesdall is the mgr.—Art Torkelson.

Marcus, Ia.—W. W. Bass is the new manager here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Jack Foristell, the former manager, is reported to be scooping for a group of farmers at Walthill, Neb.

Dunlap, Ia.—H. F. Lehman and F. O. Akin recently bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and are now operating as the Dunlap Grain Co. The office has been remodeled.

Meservey, Ia.—Arthur Musjgerd, bookkeeper here for the Woodford Wheeler Lbr. Co. (which also handles grain), embarked on the sea of matrimony Nov. 9 with Miss Gertrude Pals.

Whitemore, Ia.—A large scale has been installed on the north side of its office by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for weighing coal and live stock, equipped with a cement platform. D. W. Ault is manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—Charles P. May has been appointed superintendent of the Interior Milling Co.'s plant in this city. He was at one time superintendent of the Zenith Milling Co.'s plant in Kansas City.

Sioux City, Ia.—R. E. Mangan, former local manager for the Fleischmann Malting Co., and F. E. LeMoir have formed a partnership and now operate as the R. E. Mangan Co., grain.—Freeman Bradford.

Haverhill, Ia.—The Kelp Grain & Lumber Co. has bot Wm. F. Stalzer's elevator here and will also operate the elevator at Vancleave. Mr. Stalzer has gone south for the winter.—E. H. Day.

Boyden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has added a Superior Batch Mixer, driven by a 5 h.p. G. E. Motor, to its other Munson feed grinding equipment. The mixer has capacity for one ton.—F. J. Conrad.

Shipley, Ia.—The Shipley Grain Co. has just completed the installation of a Winter Truck Dump and head drive and have wired both elevators with electricity.—E. H. Day, with Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.

Miles, Ia.—John L. Franks Co. recently remodeled its feed milling plant, installing a 24" Munson Attrition mill with two 25-h.p. Motors, a Haines Batch Mixer with 10-h.p. motor, and an oat huller.—F. J. Conrad.

Belmond, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. just recently completed redecorating its office. Eggs shell blue walls with a cream ceiling are the pleasing colors, and George Elder, mgr., deserves credit for the cleanup.—Art Torkelson.

Luverne, Ia.—Larson & Niemier have dissolved partnership and J. J. Niemier is now the sole owner of the Luverne Feed Mill. Mr. Larson built the mill about two years ago, and a year ago Mr. Niemier bot a half interest.

Sioux City, Ia.—Beach & Pierce have taken over the wire branch office formerly maintained on the exchange floor of the Warnock Bldg. by Nelson Hunter & Co. Both are correspondents of Beach, Wickham & Co. of Chicago. Headquarters of Nelson Hunter & Co. are at Fargo, N. D.

La. Moni, Ia.—Barr & Moon are installing a new Munson Ear Corn Crusher.—F. J. Conrad.
 Muskaloosa, Ia.—James H. Wake, feed man, is installing a new Munson Ear Corn Crusher and Munson combined corn cracker, cutter and sifter.—F. J. Conrad.

Bellevue, Ia.—A new feed grinding building has been built here by Jos. Pebbe, and fitted with a 24" Munson Attrition Mill with two 20-h.p. G. E. Motors, a Triumph Corn Sheller with 5-h.p. motor and a truck scale.—F. J. Conrad.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Western Union Telegraph Works, which give the market continuously, have been installed in the offices of Penick & Ward, Ltd., North Iowa Grain Co., Quaker Oats Co., Three-Minute Cereals Co. and Cedar Rapids Grain Co.

Allison, Ia.—F. A. Hoppner, who will be named as manager of the Farmers Elevator, before that company dissolved, is now connected with the Acme Feed Co., representing in Iowa territory.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lawler, Ia.—The firm of Gilchrist & Co. has sold its elevator here to Clark N. Taylor. Gilchrist & Co. have been in business here for 25 years and I have been with them for 22 years. I am retained as manager for Clark N. Taylor.—M. J. Connors.

Seymour, Ia.—The Mor-Kick Mfg. Co. has just recently completed a two-story addition to its factory and has announced plans of doubling its capacity. The company manufactures feeds for poultry and livestock.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Worthington, Ia.—Jos. Rubner has bought the elevator at this point, which has been idle for several years and has remodeled it, changing it into a feed mill. The machinery installed includes a 24" Munson Attrition Mill with two 20-h.p. motors.—F. J. Conrad.

La. Motte, Ia.—Nickolas Flamming is changing the power in his feed plant from steam to electric and has installed a 20" Munson Attrition Mill with two 15-h.p. G. E. Motors. This takes the place of a 20" belt-driven model of the same kind of mill.—F. J. Conrad.

Charles City, Ia.—The Pletch Grain Co., correspondents of Beach, Wickham & Co., Chicago, have opened a branch office here, furnishing direct wire connections with the Chicago market over leased wires. The Pletch Grain Co. maintains headquarters at Algona, Ia.

Eldridge, Ia.—Construction was completed this month on the new mill building for the Farmers Elevator Co. Opening day on Dec. 17 was made a gala occasion with several guessing contests, free lunch, and music by a lodge band. It attracted farmers for miles around.

Hobarton, Ia.—Very slight damage was done to the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here on Dec. 9 by fire started by a large timber becoming overheated from the corn drier. The blaze was discovered by railroad men who kept the fire under control until the fire department arrived.

Des Moines, Ia.—Improvements are being made in the plant of the Pro-Lac Mfg. Co. Machinery being added includes a 20" double disc Munson Attrition Mill, a 20" single disc attrition mill of the same make, and a Huntley cracked corn grader and finisher.—F. J. Conrad.

Jefferson, Ia.—Farmers elevator officers and managers of Boone, Ericson, Luther and Ogden attended a meeting here, on Dec. 13, at which short talks were made by local men and ways and means discussed of taking advantage of the new marketing facilities offered by the National Grain Co.

Melrose, Ia.—The Cummins Grain Co., J. S. Cummins, proprietor and manager, contemplates installing a new hammer mill operated by electric power and capable of grinding over 500 pounds per hour. This concern buys and ships all kinds of grain and field seeds, all kinds of feed, buys wool, hides and pelts, and all kinds of country produce.

Conroy, Ia.—The Conroy Lumber & Grain Co. is a newly formed company here, having a capital stock of \$20,000, all subscribed and paid in, which has taken over the property of the Hilton Lumber & Grain Co. of this place. James Irons of Laurel is the head of the new company and will act as manager, and J. E. Cerner, manager of the former Hilton Lumber Grain Co., is assistant manager. It is planned to install an oat huller. The company handles all kinds of grain, feeds, lumber and coal.

Glidden, Ia.—H. I. Axtell has been appointed assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here and will be in charge of the feed and seeds departments, the machinery and the bookkeeping department. John Riedesel, manager of the elevator for a number of years, will remain in that position and have charge of the grain and coal departments.

Wayland, Ia.—The Wayland & Coppock Farmers Elevator Co., which has headquarters here, has added a 27" Munson Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. G. E. Motors, a Munson Ear Corn Crusher, a Haines Feed Mixer and a stone burr mill to its present equipment. The company has made extensive improvements about the plant and has electrified thruout with G. E. Motors.—F. J. Conrad.

Burlington, Ia.—Grain dealers held an impromptu meeting here on Dec. 12. A rather pessimistic view of the activities of the farm board was shared by the majority present. C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, ex-president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, told of the activities of the Nebraska Wheat Pool. He stated he understood they intended to handle 50% of the Nebraska wheat on the coming crop.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The new 25,000-bu. elevator reported in the Nov. 10 number of the Journal as under construction here for the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., has been completed and is now ready to receive grain. It occupies the site of the old house torn down this fall. The main part of the elevator is 32x27 feet, 70 feet high, with a feed house 14x27 and a cob house 12x20. There are 22 grain bins, including those in the feed room. The equipment is up to date and is all operated by electricity.

Burlington, Ia.—A gathering of grain dealers of southeastern Iowa, sponsored by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., the Schaff & Baxter Co. and Beach, Wickham & Co., took place in this city at the Hotel Burlington on Dec. 12 where dinner was served at 6:30 o'clock. C. D. Sturtevant of Omaha, Neb., past pres. of the National Grain Dealers Ass'n and pres. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., was the principal speaker, and Dave Milligan of Des Moines, sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave a short address. Ray Baxter was the toastmaster. Entertainment was also furnished.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—E. H. Batt, of the Evans Grain Co., has about recovered from a recent illness.

Moscow, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Moscow Co-op. Equity Exchange is returned marked "Out of Business."

Buhler, Kan.—The wife of J. C. Regier, manager of the Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., is recovering from an operation in a Hutchinson hospital.

Coffeyville, Kan.—C. L. Allen of the Coffeyville Grain Products Co. contemplates constructing an addition for a molasses feed manufacturing unit.

Lyons, Kan.—The Lyons Flour Milling Co. has completed its new 50,000-bu. storage addition, giving the company a total storage capacity of 300,000 bus.

Topeka, Kan.—The Board of Trade will hold its annual election at the dining room of the Union Pacific on Jan. 14, the meeting to be followed by a dinner.

Sanford, Kan.—The elevator at this point, owned by a stock company of which Ted Rice is pres., will be changed to a co-operative elevator. Lester Martin is manager.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The report that the Farmers Elevator Co. at this point had gone into the hands of a receiver was an error, as it was the Farmers Elevator Co. at Wilson, Kan.

Harper, Kan.—The general offices of the Imperial Flour Mills Corp. are being moved from this place to Wichita, Kan., and J. E. Sullivan, formerly sales manager for the Attica Mills, Attica, Kan., has been appointed manager and sales manager of the company.

Hays, Kan.—The Wheat Farming Co. contemplates the early erection of a 27,000-bu. elevator, a seed house and storeroom and an office building, the total cost to be about \$30,000.

Wichita, Kan.—Cecil A. Jordan, former manager of the St. John Mills, St. John, Kan., is the new assistant general manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. here, having resigned his former position to accept the new one. Fred A. Burns is general manager of the Consolidated company.

If you have had dealings with



"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

during the year now closing, we hope it has been both pleasant and profitable, and that we may hope for a continuance of our relationship during 1930.

If you have never dealt with Wichita, get the habit. It will pay you.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Craig Grain Co.

Consignments—Milling Wheat

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Delphos, Kan.—E. E. Buell has been appointed superintendent of the Delphos Milling Co., coming from Boonville where he held a similar position with the Boonville Mills Co.

Wichita, Kan.—D. L. Smith, supt. of the Public Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was painfully injured several weeks ago by a car puller hook slipping and dropping on his foot, laying him up for some time.

Dighton, Kan.—The George Gano Grain Co. has remodeled its local elevator and installed new loading machinery, giving it a loading capacity of two cars per hour. The capacity of the elevator is 40,000 bus.

Castleton, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, as the plant of Herman R. Garber and A. D. Layman is known, burned recently; insurance, \$3,500. A small quantity of wheat was in the house at the time. The fire originated in the engine room, it was thought.

Protection, Kan.—The Protection Co-op. Supply Co. contemplates, some time next spring, raising its leg capacity, in both elevators, to high speed, installing two new 10-bu. automatic scales and covering one elevator with tin.—Protection Co-op. Supply Co., J. D. Grove, mgr.

Junction City, Kan.—Thomas F. Hogan, who has been engaged in the milling business here for nearly 50 years and whose uncle, C. Fogarty, built the first flour mill here in 1874, has been succeeded as pres. and general manager of the Hogan Milling Co. by his son, T. T. Hogan, who recently resigned as assistant sales manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., to take up his duties here. As he is only 27 years old, he is probably the youngest mill pres. in the state. He has the reputation of having more than ordinary knowledge of the milling business, having been associated with it all of his life.

Salina, Kan.—James S. Hargett, who has been general manager, sec'y and treas. of the Robinson Milling Co. of this place since its organization 11 years ago, resigned early in December and will go to Wichita Falls, Tex., early in January to become vice-pres. and general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., the largest unit of General Mills, Inc., succeeding Joseph A. Kell, who has resigned. Mr. Hargett has been active in civic affairs, having served as mayor and as pres. of the Chamber of Commerce. Richard Morgenstern, former sec'y of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. of this city, succeeded Mr. Hargett as manager of the Robinson company of which Charles E. Robinson is pres.

Salina, Kan.—The elevator that the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n had had under consideration for several years is about to materialize. The ass'n has announced thru its vice-pres., W. J. Spencer, that it will erect a 1,500,000-bu. elevator on a 10-acre tract just east of this city, to be completed in time for the next harvest. The new house will be so designed that future additions may be made until a total of 3,000,000 bus. capacity may be provided. This will be the first terminal elevator for the farmers' concern and will be the third terminal for Salina, the other two being the Shellabarger Terminal Elvtr. of 1,500,000 bus. capacity and the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s house of 500,000 bus. capacity.

Topeka, Kan.—The following have recently made application for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n: Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Toulon; Farmers Union Co-op. B. Ass'n, Axtell; Home, Grain, Stock & Merc. Co., Home; Arnold Grain Co., Arnold; Utica Elvtr. & Supply Co., Utica; Lakin Equity Exchange, Lakin; J. E. Kirk Grain Co., Scott; Farmers Grain & S. Co., Dodge City; Healy Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Healy; Roy V. Stuart, Ford; Moore Grain Co., Greensburg; Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., Kingman; Hogan Milling Co., Junction City; Farmers Grain & S. Co., Raymond; Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita; Bayard Grain Co., Bayard; G. B. Rooney Grain Co., Minneola; J. C. Lowrey, Englewood; Sawyer Equity Exchange, Sawyer; Farmers Co-op. Grain & M. Co., Shook; Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, all of Kansas.

Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), Kan.—A. E. Wooldridge, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. here, is retiring from active business and will be succeeded at the elevator by Lee Wooldridge.

St. John, Kan.—Perk Lashley, former assistant manager of the St. John Mills, has been appointed manager to succeed Cecil A. Jordan, resigned, who has become assistant general manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita. Elmer Hahn will be Mr. Lashley's assistant, and Perry Cooper will be grain buyer.

KENTUCKY

Leitchfield, Ky.—The Leitchfield Milling Co. has installed some additional equipment.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co.'s elevator burned on the morning of Dec. 15, being discovered at 2 o'clock; loss estimated at \$150,000 by Henry O'Bryan, pres.; covered by insurance. The fire had so great a start before seen that it was impossible to save the plant which contained several thousand bus. of grain at the time.

Lexington, Ky.—Calvert T. Roszell, pres. of the Roszell Hay & Grain Co. and one of the best known feed and grain men in the state, died very unexpectedly from a heart attack at his home here on Dec. 5. A large volume of business going to dairy, stock and thoroughbred horse farms in this vicinity was controlled by him. He was a leader in civic and charitable work. A widow, son and daughter survive.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Nathan T. Penick, auditor-manager of Penick & Ford, Ltd., this city, died on Nov. 25 from injuries received in a fall. He was 53 years old.

New Orleans, La.—The new manager of operations of the New Orleans Dock Board is John McKay, recently of Nicaragua, where he was associated with a fruit and steamship company.

MARYLAND

Pocomoke, Md.—B. T. Dryden, who was connected with the Eagle Mills for a number of years, contemplates erecting a feed manufacturing plant here.

Towson, Md.—P. Fred Obrecht & Son, grain and feed merchants, have opened a branch plant here. They operate two warehouses in Baltimore and a mill at Hoods Mills, Md. Cattle, poultry and dairy feeds are handled in large quantities.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

The wife of Richard C. Wells, who is considered the dean of the feed trade of this city, has improved somewhat from a very serious illness.

E. H. Beer, pres. of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., grain and hay merchants of the Baltimore market, has been on the sick list recently, nursing an attack of grip.

The nominating com'te of the Chamber of Commerce has been appointed as follows: T. Murray Maynadier, William Rodgers, Edward L. Davis, Thomas W. Campbell and Robert C. Herd.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held in January will mark that body's 75th anniversary. It is said to be the second oldest grain exchange in the United States.

The warehouse belonging to the estate of the late Walter F. Macneal and more recently occupied by the Guilford Grain & Feed Co., Inc., was sold by the Union Trust Co., trustee, on Dec. 11 for \$17,500 in fee.

MICHIGAN

Morenci, Mich.—Kellogg & Buck are installing a Sidney Corn Sheller, elevators and other equipment.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Over 30 grain dealers and millers of Washtenaw County met at the Chamber of Commerce Building on the evening of Dec. 3 and after a banquet discussed cash basis plans. Several prominent dealers gave talks and different policies and plans were discussed.

Edmore, Mich.—The Edmore Marketing Ass'n is installing Sidney Sheller, elevators and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., also a magnetic separator.

Jackson, Mich.—Central Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Russell E. and Lillian M. Ward and Clara Lamont the company is engaged in a general grain elevator business.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Whole Grain Mills incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Gerald E. McBride, Elizabeth Monaghan and Herman Hanze; for the purpose of milling whole wheat flour.

Jackson, Mich.—Eugene J. Fogell, retired grain merchant, died Dec. 12 in one of the local hospitals as the result of being struck by an automobile while crossing the icy street. He was 70 years old.

Kaleva, Mich.—The Kaleva Produce Co. has installed a new hammer mill driven by a 40 h.p. electric motor and equipped with a magnetic separator. Anti-friction bearings have also been installed on the elevator head shafts and on all the main drive shafts.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. has completed installation of motor driven equipment for loading and unloading carloads of shipments of wheat at its elevator here, formerly the Lewellyn Bean elevator. The capacity of the bins is 13,000 bus. of wheat.

MINNESOTA

Racine, Minn.—A feed mill has recently been opened here by Elmer Stewart.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Red Wing Feed Mill was damaged by fire recently.

Blue Earth, Minn.—A feed mill is under construction here by John Spencer, of St. Charles.

Duluth, Minn.—The membership of Rasmus Sorenson in the Board of Trade has been transferred.

Dunnell, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator office has been enlarged and a new motor installed.

Cloquet, Minn.—We have discontinued our grain purchases.—St. Louis River Mercantile Co., by D. C. Andrews.

Browns Valley, Minn.—Robert Ashbaugh's feed mill here has been purchased by E. M. Heyenholm of Winona, Minn.

Moose Lake, Minn.—The Carlton County Produce Co. has added a feed mixer, motor driven, to its equipment.

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a 26-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill The Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. did the work.

Fox, Minn.—The Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.'s elevator here burned recently. The building was a total loss and the loss to stock was \$7,000.

Duluth, Minn.—The local office of H. I. Hankinson & Co. is now under the management of William Grettum, formerly with the Re River Grain Co.

Hayward, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a feed mill, power for which will be brot from Albert Lea over a new cable. Two 25-h.p. motors will be installed.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Nelson Hunter & Co. closed their wire office here several weeks ago. Headquarters of the firm are located at Fargo, N. D. The firm is a correspondent of Beach Wickham & Co. of Chicago.

Hills, Minn.—The farmers' elevator here, operated under the name of the Hills Mercantile Co., F. A. Dunn, manager, recently installed 15-ton scale with a type registering beam. The office also has been enlarged.

Virginia, Minn.—Willho Junnila has bot the interest of his partner, William Oja, in the New London Warehouse Co. at this point. The company will continue under the same name and the same policy as heretofore.

Dalton, Minn.—A judgment is said to have been secured by John Benson against the Dalton Grain & Lumber Co., of which he is one of the directors, in the sum of \$6,291.55. The defendants claimed that the directors of the company took large sums of money from the company's assets to buy grain futures and to hedge the grain in the elevator, also that the failure of the company was due to the mismanagement of the directors.

J. R. HAROLD GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Hawley, Minn.—Fire razed the elevator and warehouses of Torgerson Bros. early this month. Loss was estimated at \$15,000.

Anoka, Minn.—The Anoka Feed Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. J. Barth, W. H. Allen and Minnie Barth; to deal in feed, fuel and other merchandise. This company operates a mill and elevator.

Holland, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has had a 24-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill installed in a 14x16 ft. iron clad building constructed by the Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. A 6-ft. driveway has been built on the elevator and a 10x16 ft. office also constructed.

Duluth, Minn.—Peter S. Larcoski, for 25 years sec'y of the Atwood-Larson Co., died from pneumonia on Dec. 14 after an illness of only a few days. He was 47 years of age and was one of the leading grain men of the Board of Trade of this city. His widow and four children survive him.

Elysian, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. recently improved its local plant by installing new belt and changing the drive to overhead. A new oil shed was also constructed and the company now handles coal as a regular dealer. J. N. Ordahl has been the company's agent here for a number of years.

Willmar, Minn.—The Raymond Co-op. Creamery Co. has bot the feed mill, motors and equipment of the mill from Louis Hirman, who not long ago purchased the feed mill and implement business of Charles Thalen and did not care to operate the mill. The new owners will continue operation of the feed mill in the old location until one of their buildings can be remodeled to accommodate it.

St. Paul, Minn.—That plans are now being completed for the addition of 20 concrete storage tanks having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., to be built early in 1930, has been announced by Col. George C. Lambert, general counsel for the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of this city. The 500,000-bu. addition started last summer, reported in the Aug. 10 Journal, is still under construction.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce include John N. Sternberg, pres. of the Northern Grain Co. of Winnipeg, Canada.

The recent fire in our feed mill was of small proportions. Immediate action by the fire department checked it before it got any headway.—Stuhr Seidl Co., M. Osgood.

John A. Lamb, a resident of this city for 7 years, died recently, at the age of 71 years. In 1896 he and Alexander McGregor formed the grain commission firm of the Lamb McGregor Co.

Mrs. Ireys, wife of William B. Ireys, manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s wheat department, this city, died very unexpectedly on Dec. 7 while she and her husband were calling on a friend, death being due to a heart attack. Besides her husband she leaves a daughter.

Shreve M. Archer was re-elected pres. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. during the second week of December at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The vice-presidents, G. A. Archer and Sam Mairs, were also re-elected. Others were W. H. Morris, sec'y, and L. M. Leffingwell, treas. The directors are as follows: George H. Prince of St. Paul, Thomas L. Daniels and Philip S. Duff of Minneapolis.

Louis Dreyfus & Co., of New York, N. Y., have been granted privilege of firm membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and the William Dalrymple Co. has been granted corporate membership. Requests for transfer of memberships have been made as follows: From J. O. Holsing to H. B. Lake; from W. S. Woodworth to E. S. Woodworth; from H. L. Berg to John S. Sternberg; from William Dalrymple to John D. Allen.

The Sterling Elevator, owned and operated by the Searle Grain Co. burned on the night of Dec. 12. The elevator consisted of a 100,000-bu. wood warehouse with 16 steel tanks of 25,000 bus. capacity each, and 7 interstices of 15,000 bus. capacity each. The elevator was loaded to capacity with wheat. At the time of the fire the house was running and two men were engaged in operating the cleaners. The working house was completely destroyed, together with 100,000 bus. of oats in temporary storage adjoining the working house. Both the building and the grain were covered by insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt immediately.

MISSOURI

Green Ridge, Mo.—The Green Ridge elevator has been covered with metal, both sides and roof, and now looks like new.

Humansville, Mo.—The Humansville Feed & Product Co. has purchased a new hammer mill and feed mixer. Joe Taylor is manager.

Cabool, Mo.—B. A. Pierson has bot the old Beckett Mill here and will remove the flour-making equipment and install a hammer mill.

Conway, Mo.—A feed and produce business has been opened here by Orvil McKinney and Paul Johnson, who will handle a full line of flour and feeds.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Max T. Moritz, member of the Grain Exchange and local representative of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., was called to Hastings, Neb., Dec. 11 by the death of his father.

Boonville, Mo.—David E. Barkley is the new superintendent of the Boonville Mills Co., taking the place of E. E. Buell who has gone to Delphos, Kan., where he is now superintendent of the Delphos Milling Co.

Springfield, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n is putting up a new feed mill at the former Meyer Milling plant, reported in the Oct. 25 Journal as having been bot recently, and it will be equipped with a molasses feed unit. It is expected to have the mill in operation early in February.

Butler, Mo.—Dallas J. Tyson of the Tyson Produce Co. has bot the building which his firm has been occupying and is putting on an addition. The Grain Belt Mills of St. Joseph has merged with this company, the combined business to be conducted under the name of the Grain Belt Feed Stores.

St. Joseph, Mo.—R. R. Clark, R. E. Wiese, G. E. Heald, R. G. Wheaton and A. B. Schreiber have been appointed on the nominating com'tee of the Grain Exchange to provide candidates for the elective offices to be voted upon at the annual meeting Jan. 7. No nominees have yet been posted by the com'tee.

King City, Mo.—A firm to be known as the General Feed Stores will be open for business here on Jan. 1 and will operate a large feed mill for custom grinding and to engage in the general mixed feed business. A hammer mill having a capacity of 150 bus. per hour will be installed, operated by a 40-h.p. electric motor. Chester Bottorff of St. Joseph will manage the mill and store.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Radio station KFEQ, over which grain markets and trade information are broadcast, was changed to a wave of 440.9 meters on Dec. 1, 1929; power is 2,500 watts. Country advices indicate that reception has been improved on the present wave. The weekday schedule is 9:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00 p. m. and 2:05 p. m., and on Saturday 1:00 p. m. is the closing period.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Harold I. Hollister of Manhattan, Kan., has succeeded Mr. Wolf as registrar here for the federal warehouse act.

Marmaduke Wood, brother of Edgar Wood, vice-pres. of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain, died recently, being buried in this city Dec. 3.

Charles W. Lonsdale, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., this city, was kept at home for several weeks by illness but is now able to be out again.

The home of F. A. Theis of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. of this city was entered recently by bandits while the family was at dinner, who forced them to give up valuable jewelry.

George E. Hincke, pres. of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. of this city, has been appointed chairman of the trade practice conference com'tee of the Southwestern Millers League to succeed George G. Sohler of Oklahoma City who has retired.

Edward W. Kidder, who about a year ago became identified with the Holden Mill & Elvtr. Co., Holden, Mo., recently disposed of his interest in that company and has returned to this city. He was formerly associated with the Morrow-Kidder Milling Co. of Carthage.

Charles R. Talpey, formerly associated with the grain firm of Talpey Bros. & Co. before he moved to Mexico from Kansas City 10 years ago, and the son of R. E. Talpey, at one time pres. of the Board of Trade here, died recently at his home in Tampico, Mex. He was 55 years of age. A widow survives him.

E. D. Bigelow, who was for many years sec'y of the Board of Trade and who is now assistant to the pres. of that body, celebrated his 91st birthday on Dec. 6 at which time he was presented with a large floral piece by members of the board. Mr. Bigelow is still in good health and comes to the office every day.

Harold I. Hollister of Manhattan, Kan., has been appointed to succeed Louis E. Wolf as assistant to W. F. Logan, supervisor of the Board of Trade for the grain futures administration of the department of agriculture, Mr. Wolf having gone to the Pacific Coast as supervisor of the Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Boards of Trade.

Two bricks crashed thru the heavy plate glass windows of the brokerage office of Lamson Bros. & Co. on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Building here on Dec. 10, shortly after opening time in the morning, doing a damage estimated at \$150 but hurting no one. They were thrown by a homeless man who wished to be imprisoned for the winter and took this means of getting arrested.

T. T. Hogan has resigned his position as assistant sales manager for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., of this city, to succeed his father, Thomas F. Hogan, as pres. and manager of the Hogan Milling Co. at Junction City, Kan. He has been with the Southwestern Milling Co. for five years. C. J. Kucera, sec'y and traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers League, has succeeded Mr. Hogan. Mr. Kucera was formerly traffic manager of the Southwestern company, having been associated with the company for more than seven years before he connected with the millers league.

The candidates for officers of the Board of Trade for the coming year have been nominated. R. A. Jeanneret, incumbent first vice-pres., will oppose S. H. Miller for pres. F. A. Theis, second vice-pres. during 1929, automatically advances to first vice-pres. under the rules of the exchange. Candidates for second vice-pres. are J. H. Wooldridge and W. B. Lincoln. Six directors will be chosen from the following: C. H. Black, S. G. Cronin, M. H. Howard, E. A. Jessen, W. B. Lathrop, A. W. Stewart, C. B. Wilser, H. G. Stevenson, R. A. Kelly, E. E. Klecan, A. J. Izzard, R. E. Swenson. An arbitration committee of five is to be elected from the following: E. A. Cayce, F. J. Fitzpatrick, F. T. Kane, W. B. Young, J. S. Geisel, R. O. McKenna, C. E. Fisher, L. W. Sanford, B. C. Christopher, E. C. Hoebel. J. J. Kraettli is the incumbent president of the exchange, having served one and one-half years. The election will be Jan. 7.

Chatterton & Son of Lansing, Mich., held a housewarming at their new warehouse and bean cleaning plant in this city (details of which were given in the Sept. 25 Journal) on Dec. 6, to which bean brokers thruout the country had been invited and for which occasion plenty of "eats" and entertainment were provided. The warehouse proper is 350x75 feet with 8-foot loading docks on either side, and contains automatic pilers by which the beans can be stacked 25 bags high. The elevator attached to the warehouse is constructed along the lines of the company's Michigan plants; western varieties of beans can be hand-picked as well as cleaned, rebagged in smaller units than the 100-pound packages, or double hand-picked for carton packages. The beans pass on endless moving tables before 50 persons who are responsible for a clean, uniform flow of beans for the packages. Chatterton & Son also have a large plant at Toledo, O.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Arnold A. Thurneau, pres. of the A. A. Thurneau Grain & Feed Co. of this city, was held up on Dec. 7 in his own plant and his payroll taken from him by three negroes.

E. O. Hunter, head of the Hunter-Robinson Grain Co. of this city, returned to his office during the first week of December again in normal health after an absence of a month during which time he was on the sick list.

George J. Aff, pres. of the F. W. Clemons Feed Co. of this city and a prominent member of the Merchants Exchange, was very seriously injured recently by getting caught between two trucks. He is reported now as being on the road to recovery.

The St. Louis Grain Club, at a meeting on Dec. 10, elected George F. Kelly as pres., Ward A. Brown as vice-pres., and Walter Christian, sec'y and treas. Directors were elected as follows: T. G. Coffy, O. H. Schwarz, Logan M. Baxter, Charles A. Wilson, Charles B. Dreyer.

Woodson K. Woods, Jr., of the Ralston Purina Co., this city, is to be married to Miss Dorothy Ladd, also of this city, on Jan. 11.

The nominating com'te of the Merchants Exchange has named the following for officers for 1930: H. F. Beckmann, pres.; W. T. Brook- ing, first vice-pres.; H. H. Langenberg, second vice-pres.; directors—H. H. Beardsley, W. J. Edwards, P. C. Knowlton, M. Q. Tanner, W. H. Toberman, M. A. Wilkins, C. H. Williamson; com'te of arbitration—Charles H. Appel, R. H. Baumgaertner, Logan M. Baxter, Ward A. Brown, P. S. Wilson; com'te of appeals—J. M. Adam, A. V. Imbs, George L. Kelley, Joseph Leipman, C. A. Morton, W. J. Niergarth, L. F. Schultz, T. M. Scott, Edw. C. Seele.

MONTANA

Wyola, Mont.—L. L. McGiboney, local man- ager of the Sheridan Flouring Mills' elevator, left this place some time ago.

Acton, Mont.—On Dec. 5 a box car on siding caught fire and communicated to the coal shed of the Occident Elvtr. Co., doing slight dam- age.

Broadus, Mont.—Vernon Powell and John P. Miller have dissolved their partnership in the Broadus Flour Mills and Mr. Miller has taken over the business.

Miles City, Mont.—The Montana Milling Co. has leased the Miles City Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s property and will use same as a warehouse for its flour and feed.

NEBRASKA

Lewellen, Neb.—W. B. Jewett is the new manager of the Lewellen Grain Co.

Potter, Neb.—We have sold our grain and sideline business.—Home Lumber Co.

Nehawka, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator is to be remodeled and repaired.

Palmer, Neb.—H. W. Weems recently com- pleted the construction of a small elevator here.

Hordville, Neb.—A feed grinder is to be installed by the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Ass'n.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Alfalfa Mill Co. recently added a feed mixer to its feed depart- ment.

Hadar, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has sold its buildings here located on the C. & N. W. R. R.

Riverton, Neb.—At the Crilly elevator a new 5-h.p. electric motor has been installed, also an 18-ton scale.

Hampton, Neb.—A hammer mill operated by a 50-h.p. motor has recently been installed by the Hampton Elvtr. Co.

Omaha, Neb.—We have closed our Omaha office, effective Dec. 1.—Vanderslice-Lynds Co. (of Kansas City, Mo.).

Dunbar, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s safe was robbed of \$17 and other things of value about a month ago.

Ceresco, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been re-sided with galvanized iron and repaired.

Brainard, Neb.—Among other improvements recently inaugurated at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is a new truck dump.

Tamora, Neb.—Gasoline and oil have been added to the elevator business of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. at this point.

Genoa, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Milling Co., C. J. Lawson, mgr., has added a hammer mill to its equipment.

Murdock, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Winter Universal Head Drive with 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor.—W. C. Bailey.

Fairmont, Neb.—The addition of gasoline and oil business to their elevator operations is con- templated by the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Stapleton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has recently been improved by the addition of a new office and by some repair work.

Imperial, Neb.—The implement business which was carried on in connection with the Imperial Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator has been discontinued.

Shelton, Neb.—The new grain elevator under construction here for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. has a large force of workmen em- ployed on it.

Ithaca, Neb.—Elmer Williamson has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, effective Dec. 1.

Campbell, Neb.—The Farmers Business Ass'n has erected a new tile office at its elevator to replace the one recently razed that had been in use for 42 years.

Kearney, Neb.—A. E. Scranton, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at this point for the last 20 years, died on Dec. 13 from heart disease. He was 62 years of age.

Dorchester, Neb.—The recent purchase of Grothe Bros.' elevator here by the Dorchester Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. gives the farmers two elevators at this point.

Fremont, Neb.—Contract has been let by the Fremont Mills for the installation of metal flour bins having a capacity of 430 barrels, for stor- ing flour manufactured during the night.

Geneva, Neb.—Grothe Bros. of Dorchester plan to reopen the Geneva Milling Co. plant which they purchased a few months ago, and W. F. Anderson of Milford will operate it for them.

Foley (David City p. o.), Neb.—O. M. Blevins of Millerton, who operates an elevator here, recently bot the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, planning to wreck it and sell the lumber.

Dwight, Neb.—Frank Patocka, assistant to Joseph Kalina, mgr., at the Dwight Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, recently was painfully burned on both hands by short circuiting the electric current.

Seward, Neb.—N. G. Ensey is now the rep- resentative of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. in the South Platte country, with headquarters in this city. He formerly was with the Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Polk, Neb.—The former Farmers Grain & Stock Co. has been succeeded by the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Live Stock Ass'n, a new com- pany formed to take over the business. W. A. Carnine remains as manager.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—Purina Mills has decided to locate permanently in the North Platte Valley with headquarters at this city and buy alfalfa hay on a large scale. Gordon Doyle will be the company's representative here.

Cozad, Neb.—The former Cozad Alfalfa Mill- ing Co.'s plant, recently purchased by the American Milling Co., subsidiary of Allied Mills, Inc., of Chicago, is being put into condition to start operations about the first of the year.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a truck dump, ex- tended the driveway on its elevator, remodeled the office to take care of the beam on the new truck scales and is now considering the advis- ability of operating a truck of its own.

Omaha, Neb.—Plans for a new drier to be in- stalled in its elevator at Gibson are being worked on by the C. B. & Q. Railroad, the elevator being operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. A 500,000-bu. addition to this house was completed this summer.

Imperial, Neb.—After eight months of rebuild- ing, improving and adding new machinery, the mill bot by Glenn Knotwell last March, formerly known as the Champion Milling Co., is again ready to produce flour, feeds, meal, etc., and is now operating under the name of the Lake- side Roller Mills.

Humphrey, Neb.—The local Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, that has not been operated for several years, has been bot by Arthur Melcher, who is tearing it down and will use the lumber for chicken houses. This leaves the North Western Railroad without an elevator on its line thru this place.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Club held its regular monthly meeting the night of Dec. 17 at which suggestions that the Grain Club quartette be used for advertising purposes at conventions and that a mutual benefit fund be created for the benefit of members of the ex- change, were made.

NEW ENGLAND

New Haven, Conn.—Richard G. Davis, head of the grain firm of R. G. Davis & Sons, died early in December at his home here.

BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Mass.—A recent applicant for mem- bership in the Grain & Flour Exchange is Charles T. Snell, of the Federal Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Lockport, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n re- cently held in this city, F. J. Glover of Stafford Springs, Conn., was elected pres., and L. P. Townsend of Springfield was re-elected sec'y.

Boston, Mass.—W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares of no par value stock; incorporators: Linus C. Coggan, pres.; Monroe J. Lorimer, treas., and Julia W. Troy, clerk; to deal in grain, hay, flour, feed of all kinds, etc.

Boston, Mass.—George W. Eddy, retired pres. of C. F. & G. W. Eddy, grain merchants and exporters of this city, died at his home in West Newton, a suburb of this city, on Dec. 7 at the age of 67 years. Mr. Eddy served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce at one time.

NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—Voshell's flour and feed mill, located near Starr Hill, south of this city, burned on Dec. 10, at 10 a. m.; loss on build- ing estimated at about \$12,000; not covered by insurance. It was a 50-year-old, three-story frame building. The cause of the fire is be- lieved to have been a hot box in the mill. Several carloads of feed had been stored in the building shortly before the fire. A little insurance was carried on the feed.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Memberships in the Prod- uce Exchange have rallied somewhat in price since last report, having gone up to \$11,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eugene E. Becker, who has been in the stock and grain brokerage business here for 25 years, and who was manager of the local office of J. S. Bache & Co., died of apop- lexy on Dec. 16, at the age of 51 years.

New York, N. Y.—Adam D. Pultz, an old member of the Produce Exchange and for many years connected with the International Elevating Co., which has offices in the Prod- uce Exchange Building, died on Dec. 19, at the age of 83 years.

New York, N. Y.—Among those recently ad- mitted to membership in the Produce Exch- ange are Newton C. Eblin, Jack H. O'Connor, Joseph A. Zinman. Applicants for membership include James H. O'Neill, Clarence F. Avery, Robert Nehrbas, Bert Loewenthal. Recent resignations are those of Albert F. Milton, W. T. Jackson and Henry Holt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A specialty department to handle a general line of specialties in the feed trade has been established by the Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., jobbers of grain and feed, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Build- ing, and it will be under the supervision of W. R. Embleton, formerly associated with the Embleton Products Co.

Geneva, N. Y.—H. J. Welch, who operated a feed brokerage business with office in this city, was killed recently in an automobile accident near Middlesex, a farmer finding his body under his overturned car near the road. It is thot that he had turned out for a passing car. He was 45 years of age and is survived by his widow and several children.

Buffalo, N. Y.—John Lane, a grain elevator manager for many years in this city, died Dec. 9 at the age of 76 years. He retired from busi- ness four years ago after having managed ele- vators here for about 50 years, among them being the Great Northern, Mutual and the Dell- wood. He had charge of the elevator in Ogden- burg for three years and he managed the state elevator at Gowanus Bay during the war. A widow, son and daughter survive him.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lehr, N. D.—Geo. W. Mack, 25, a local grain buyer, died at Bismarck on Dec. 1.

Hanks, N. D.—Thieves recently entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office here and stole several sacks of flour.

Burt, N. D.—Fire, originating in the coal bin under driveway of George Beier's elevator, did slight damage on Dec. 9.

Fargo, N. D.—Nelson Hunter & Co. have closed their Fergus Falls (Minn.) office. Their branch office at Sioux City has been turned over to Beach & Pierce, who also are corre- spondents of Beach, Wickham & Co., Chicago.

Walcott, N. D.—H. B. Lee, former manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died very unexpectedly in October.

Ardock, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. contemplates the erection of an annex next year, possibly installing a cleaner and grinder. The annex will be of the same dimensions as the present plant.—George A. Holliday, agt.

Gardner, N. D.—C. B. Prichard, manager of the Gardner Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, died on Dec. 14. Those who worked with him at the elevator feel the loss keenly as he was well liked by his associates.

Venlo, N. D.—The elevator of Carter & Legg, Inc., burned at 3 p. m., Dec. 12; total loss, \$18,000; insured. The fire originated either in the chimney or from backfire of an engine. Considerable wheat, flax and seed grains were destroyed.

Bismarck, N. D.—F. F. Burchard, an accountant of Grand Forks, is reported to have started suit for \$5,698 against the state mill and elevator ass'n, claiming that he was employed to make an audit report for which he charged \$5,000 and received only \$1,000. Gov. Shafer, mill manager, is said to have refused to make any payment.

OHIO

West Lafayette, O.—C. P. Bauer recently installed a belt-driven feed mixer.

St. Paris, O.—The St. Paris Grain Co. has added to its equipment a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Bellefontaine, O.—The J. J. Curl Co. of Marion has bot Colton Bros. grain mill and elevator here.

Sterling, O.—O. J. M. Kelley, manager for the Sterling Milling Co. here, succeeded P. G. Plank as manager some time ago.

Trotwood, O.—A new mixer and grinder have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and general repairs made on the property.

Urbana, O.—The Urbana Mills are erecting a new 15,000-bu. elevator, to be fully equipped thruout. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Lebanon, O.—The Lebanon Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing batch mixer, elevators and other equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Minster, O.—Frank Severn, former manager of the Farmers Exch. Co., has resigned and his place is being filled temporarily by his former assistant.

Grand Rapids, O.—On account of ill health R. N. Schmyr has resigned as manager of the Grand Rapids Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, effective Jan. 1.

Liberty Center, O.—P. E. Johnson, sec'y of the Liberty Center Grain & Live Stock Co., has taken charge of the business since the resignation of William Hendricks, mgr.

Troy, O.—George Williams, manager of the Troy Grain & Supply Co., will soon be back at his office after having had an operation for gall stones on Sept. 7.

Melvin, O.—Only one elevator is located at Melvin. It is the one operated by Rapp & Sturgeon, under lease from Jas. H. Anderson.—O. W. Linkhart. (See "Ohio Grain Elvtr. Operators.")

Fletcher, O.—George W. Pence, pres. of the Fletcher Grain & Supply Co. and a member of a pioneer Miami County family, died on Nov. 29 after a week's illness from the flu. He was 77 years old.

Dayton, O.—The mill of the Durst Milling Co. that has been in operation here for more than 60 years has been dismantled and moved to another location where a blending plant will be operated and flour, feed and supplies handled.

Oak Harbor, O.—I have taken charge of the Oak Harbor Co-op. Co., succeeding Pearl Burkett who was forced to resign on account of ill health.—W. S. Bricker. [Formerly at Payne, O., and mgr. of the Edgerton Grain & Coal Co., Edgerton, O.]

Lee's Creek, O.—I own and operate the feed mill here, which has recently been equipped with a new hammer mill and 50-h.p. diesel engine. Among the sidelines handled are lime, coal, mill feed, cement, flour, salt, commercial feeds, and tile.—O. W. Linkhart.

Tippecanoe City, O.—Esta O. Mohr, of Dayton, O., has bot the Tipp Roller Mills here, formerly operated by H. L. Penn, for \$5,000, and will begin operations at once in the handling and grinding of feed and will probably manufacture flour in the near future.

Malinta, O.—John Franz, one of the members of the board of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, has taken the management of the elevator in place of Roscoe Russell, who resigned recently to become superintendent of schools at Westhope, as reported in the Oct. 25 Journal.

Columbus, O.—The Fred J. Lovebury Co., Inc., is a new company to deal in flour and millfeeds, organized by Fred J. Lovebury, flour and millfeed broker of this city; R. L. Long, Gregory W. Hughes and P. W. Miller, the last two of Cincinnati, where a branch is to be established.

Grelton, O.—Repairs have recently been made at the Farmers Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator, including a new metal roof on the elevator buildings, the installation of roller bearings on some of the machinery and electrical repairs, the latter being done by the manager, George Crockett.

Sandusky, O.—Arthur P. Gallagher, a former grist mill owner and operator of Venice and Castalia, died recently at his home in this city at the age of 69 years. He had recently been associated with his brother James in Gallagher Bros., running a wholesale flour and feed store in this city.

Middletown, O.—Grain and feed dealers of southern Ohio were the guests of local dealers at the Hotel Manchester here on Dec. 5. After partaking of dinner, means of handling grain were discussed after which motion pictures pertaining to their business were shown for them in the civic building.

Lima, O.—Members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n from several northwestern Ohio counties held a dinner meeting at the Lima Club, this city, on Dec. 3. B. Ackerman of Lima had charge of the dinner arrangements. Edgar Thierwechter, pres. of the ass'n, and W. W. Cummings, sec'y-treas., were both present.

Defiance, O.—The extensive improvements that have been under way at the north side elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co., given in detail in the July 25 Journal, which have made a practically new elevator out of the old structure, have been completed. This company operates three houses in Defiance. A. W. Roehrig is manager.

Chester, O.—The W. H. Shafer Co. has just completed its new feed mill, replacing the one destroyed by fire last August. A new hammer mill has been installed in the basement, the cleaner and mixer are on the second floor, and all machinery is direct driven, no belts being used. The formal opening of the plant was celebrated on the evening of Dec. 16.

Greenville, O.—Grain, mill and feed dealers attended a local meeting conducted at the Elks Club on Dec. 4. Wm. L. Ingles, federal grain supervisor from Cincinnati, was present to show the new motion picture film of the Department of Agriculture, demonstrating grain inspection and supervision. Following the dinner at 6:30 p. m., local problems of dealers were discussed. E. A. Grubbs was chairman.

Columbus, O.—Othniel E. Gwinn, pres. of the Gwinn Milling Co. (whose plant includes an elevator) of this city, which he founded about 25 years ago, died of heart trouble on Dec. 9 after a week's illness in Florida. He was 73 years of age. Walter W. Gwinn, a son, vice-pres. of the Gwinn Milling Co., will act as pres. of the company until the stockholders' annual meeting in January. Another son, Clarence E. Gwinn, is sec'y-treas. of the company.

Washington C. H., O.—Grain dealers of this district had dinner together at the Cherry Hotel, this city, on Dec. 6 and afterwards discussed the business outlook for the coming year. Prof. L. G. Foster of Ohio State University was the principal speaker of the evening and W. L. Ingles of Cincinnati, state grange supervisor, gave a talk on the grading of grain, accompanied by moving pictures.

Kenton, O.—The W. B. Gramlich Co. held the official opening of its enlarged and rebuilt plant during the week starting Dec. 16, and it was also the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the concern by the present head, W. B. Gramlich. The plant has been increased from 6,180 square feet of floor space to 12,500 square feet, and consists of three units—the seed and feed department, which is housed in an entirely new and semi-fireproof building of three stories; the grain and cement departments, and the coal and builders' supply department. The grain unit is composed of two elevators, which have been moved across the railroad track and joined together, and entirely remodeled inside, a new and higher cupola built, new drives, dumps and a new crib added. This unit has been entirely covered with sheet asbestos.

TOLEDO LETTER.

Harry DeVore of H. D. DeVore & Co. on Dec. 14 was presented with a handsome bunch of chrysanthemums by fellow members of the Produce Exchange in celebration of his 50th birthday, the presentation being made by K. D. Keilholtz, pres.

Phil Sayles of the Smith-Sayles Grain Co., who has also handled the affairs in this territory of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis, has been made a vice-pres. of the Sheffield company, in charge of this district. Mr. Sayles is a member of the Toledo Produce Exchange and a past pres. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, and is well and popularly known among the trade.

Toledo's oldest brokerage house on the Produce Exchange, C. A. King & Co., filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy and asked the appointment of a receiver on Dec. 12. The grain trade deeply regrets the passing of this old firm, which was organized in 1846 by Charles A. King. Later Frank I. King, who was widely known for his sagacity in handling grain and seed trades as well as for his interesting market letters, headed the business, and after his death Raymond P. Lipe and John C. Husted incorporated C. A. King & Co., which later merged with the Raymond P. Lipe Co. with Raymond P. Lipe as pres.; Louis J. Schuster, vice-pres. and treas., and Arthur A. Cummerow, sec'y, all of whom remained members of the firm to date. After the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, the counsel for the firm made the following statement: "Due to the recent crash in the stock market a large number of the company's customers were unable to meet their marginal requirements. It accordingly became necessary for the preservation of the company's assets that steps be taken to liquidate. The book assets of the company are not far from sufficient to meet the liabilities if the assets can be protected and not unduly sacrificed. Bankruptcy proceedings will tend to accomplish that result." Cyril H. Wideman, connected with a local public accountant firm, has been appointed receiver. It is said that the company has about 1,000 customers in all parts of the country. Rolla J. Wendt, who was with the King company for over 30 years, has become affiliated with Southworth & Co. of this city.

OKLAHOMA

Red Rock, Okla.—Up-to-date equipment is being installed in the feed plant of the Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange and the elevator is being improved.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—R. H. Conyers, engaged in the grain business in this city for many years, is reported to be dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Sharon, Okla.—We have installed a new 7½-h.p. electric motor. All our machinery is operated by electricity now.—P. L. McNeill, mgr., Zohn Grain Co.

Pryor, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant here (which has been in the hands of a receiver for a year or more) has been bot by J. P. and D. F. Easterly, who will overhaul it and equip it for custom grinding and carry a complete line of flour and feeds.

We Finance

grain and grain products stored in your own elevators and mills. Reasonable rates—Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE COMPANY

East 15th & Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Garber, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has purchased the W. B. Johnston Elvtr. here and it is reported that the pool is going to wreck it and build a modern plant.

Hammon, Okla.—The elevator at this point operated by the Farmers Wheat Growers Ass'n burned recently; loss, \$10,000. It contained very little wheat at the time. It has not been announced whether or not it will be rebuilt.

Welch, Okla.—John Schenk recently installed a hammer mill and is grinding soy beans which he mixes with corn chops and cottonseed meal or cake as a feed ration for several hundred head of cattle being fattened for market, and so far the experiment has proved very successful.

Sentinel, Okla.—G. C. Hayes has purchased the interest of E. A. Stapp in the Hayes Grain Co. The transaction was completed on Dec. 12. The partners had acquired the business by purchase of the Reiter Grain Co. in October of 1927. In the latest transaction Mr. Stapp acquired Mr. Hayes' interest in the Sentinel Hatchery, to which he will now devote his entire time.

Enid, Okla.—Leading business and industrial men of this city are said to be back of a movement to try to induce General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis to add the additional 2,000,000-bu. storage grain elevator to its Enid plant this winter. The present plant was so constructed that an additional 2,000,000 bus. could be added at any time. Should General Mills add another unit the total storage capacity of Enid would reach 10,000,000 bus. by next harvest. Work on the proposed Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n's elevator here is not expected to get under way until some time in February.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Mill Co.'s new 400-barrel unit has been completed, giving the company a total capacity of 1,000 barrels.

Bellingham, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n has erected a new mill here recently, which has a capacity of 500 tons of mixed feed daily.

Pasco, Wash.—The Miller Flour Mills, C. A. Peplow, new manager and majority stockholder, will be improved by having its output increased and by the establishment of a chemical laboratory.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain and milling men, the Chamber of Commerce, bankers and farm organizations are active in a movement for the erection of terminal elevators here. W. R. Austin, manager of the Sperry Flour Co., is on the special com'te appointed to further the project.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Washington-Idaho Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; officers: pres., O. G. Hay; vice-pres., Albert W. Nixon; sec'y-treas., L. J. Lauritzen. Several months ago the men forming the corporation bot the former Palmerton-Moore Grain Co.'s large warehouse.

Cheney, Wash.—With its storage capacity of 500,000 bus. of wheat filled to overflowing and more grain in cars on the sidetrack ready to be unloaded, the F. M. Martin Milling Co., 20 miles from Spokane's business center is operating its flour mill with three shifts daily, according to Clarence D. Martin, president.—S. N. S.

Spokane, Wash.—For the purpose of promoting installation of larger grain storage facilities here the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a com'te of which J. W. Bradley, vice-pres. of the Old National Bank and Union Trust Co., is chairman, the other members being C. D. Martin, Almer McCurtain, G. I. Toevs, Walter A. Austin, Clyde Johnson, Fred Rogers, James L. Cooper, Henry Georg, E. A. Boyd, A. W. Lindsay, A. S. Goss, Senator F. J. Wilmer, S. Kimbrough, A. A. Kelley, Ward Buckles, R. J. Stephens, J. K. McCornack.

PORTLAND LETTER.

S. C. Armstrong, general manager of the White-Dulaney Co., says that the rumor that he had been offered the managership of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., is unfounded.

Louis E. Wolf, who has been assistant to W. F. Logan, supervisor of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the grain futures administration of the department of agriculture, for the last three years, has been appointed supervisor of the boards of trade of this city and of Seattle, Wash.

It is reported that the North Pacific Grain Growers are considering erecting elevators of their own on the Pacific Coast, believing that private elevator interests will be unwilling to sell their holdings. The Government will loan 80% for construction purposes and the grain growers would furnish the other 20%.

Listing claims of \$7,594.63, S. E. Mikkelsen, Inc., H. W. Collins and the I. C. Sanford Grain Co. have filed an involuntary plea in bankruptcy against the Willamette Valley Grain Co. of this city which was mentioned in the Journal's last number as having notified creditors that it was unable to meet its obligations.

The Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n met at the Marion Hotel, Dec. 18, at 6:30 p. m. General feed practices of the section were discussed and a preliminary set of feed standards to be presented to the Federal Trade Commission was outlined by Floyd Oles, manager of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA

Jonestown, Pa.—Machinery for grinding and mixing feed for poultry, swine and cattle is to be installed by the Jonestown Milling Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange gave its annual Christmas party for the poor children of this city on Dec. 23. The entertainment included gifts, refreshments and a circus.

Kutztown, Pa.—Eldridge Zimmerman, engaged in the grain, feed and flour business here for a number of years, died on Dec. 9 in a hospital in Allentown, Pa., at the age of 77 years. His widow survives him.

Newville, Pa.—It is reported that W. A. Nickles & Son's feed and grain business, beginning with the first of the year, will be operated by farmers in the Newville and Shipensburg districts on a co-op. basis. It is known as the Cumberland Valley Co-op. Ass'n, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Richland, Pa.—John Zug's granary and warehouse here burned Dec. 4 at 10 p. m.; loss estimated at about \$85,000; partly covered by insurance. Part of the structure was of concrete blocks and part was frame; only the concrete walls were left standing after the fire. The building contained 18,000 bus. of wheat, 5,000 bus. of corn, 5,000 bus. of oats and other cereals. Only recently a new corn cracker and new feed mixing apparatus had been installed, and a few hours before the fire a carload of fish meal was unloaded. The feed is ruined and it is feared that much of the machinery is beyond repair.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kampeska, S. D.—The Kampeska Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 24-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill.—Joe Leathers.

Talmo (Irene p. o.), S. D.—The local elevator has been leased and reopened by C. A. Shepherdson, Yankton County grain dealer.

Willow Lake, S. D.—We contemplate installing a feed grinder but have made no definite plans as yet.—H. B. Freeborn, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Farmer, S. D.—We contemplate covering our elevator with iron and increasing its storage capacity soon.—B. J. Luken, mgr. Farmers Union Exchange.

Fullerville (Grayville p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved its plant with a new truck scale and a Strong-Scott Air Dump.—C. H. Townsend.

Letcher, S. D.—The Letcher Farmers Elvtr. Co. has put in a scalper, leg, reel and a 32-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill with two 40-h.p. motors.—Joe Leathers.

Mission Hill, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump to take care of its increasing business with heavy trucks.—C. H. Townsend.

Oldham, S. D.—N. C. Johnson has installed a double head 26-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill, a revolving screen, leg, boot and head. The Leathers-Hurl Const. Co. did the work.

Grover, S. D.—A 14x16 ft. addition 30 ft. high has been built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here to house a 26-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill, scalper, reel, etc. A 12x32 ft. driveway was constructed and the outside coal scale is housed in this.—Joe F. Leathers, Leathers-Hurl Const. Co.

Vermilion, S. D.—The Thompson-Lewis Co. has quit and L. C. Royhl will be in the grain business again, having rented the Thompson-Lewis Co.'s elevator here.—Thompson-Lewis Co.

Willow Lake, S. D.—N. O. Solem is installing an attrition mill recently purchased from the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. On it he is using their latest improved pneumatic feed lift.—C. H. Townsend.

Herrick, S. D.—The elevator of the Zarba Land & Elvtr. Co. has been equipped with a Universal Head Drive with 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor and a 24-in. Diamond Huller Attrition Mill.—Joe Leathers.

Yale, S. D.—On Dec. 6 we purchased the 20,000-bu. cribbed elevator formerly operated by Sheldon F. Reese of Huron at this point. We expect to install a feed grinder.—Ted Kuehl, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Henry, S. D.—A firearm accident while on a hunting trip has caused Joe Hurl of the Leathers-Hurl Const. Co. to lose the sight of his left eye. His many friends will be glad to know that he has recovered and is now back on the job.

White Lake, S. D.—The White Lake Milling Co. has improved its equipment by adding a Strong-Scott Style C Head Drive and a double distributing spout. The receiving pits were reconstructed. The Leathers-Hurl Const. Co. did the work.—C. H. Townsend.

Watertown, S. D.—Gordon Bros. Mfg. Co. plan to reopen the mill here about the first of the year. Last summer the plant was destroyed by fire and has since been rebuilt in a new location. Equipment for handling flax straw is being installed with other equipment.

Winner, S. D.—A 40,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator and a dwelling for the manager are under construction for this company at Witten, 14 miles northwest of here on the new 34-mile extension of the Winner branch of the North Western Railroad. When completed Joe Woodring will be in charge. Construction on two other elevators for this company, one at Mosher and one at Wood, farther up the branch, will soon be begun. These three new elevators will be under the management of our head office at Winner.—Frank J. Woodring, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—Buckeye Feed & Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$2,100.

Macon, Ga.—A \$45,000 feed plant will be erected here by the Birdsey Flour Mills.

Ramer, Ala.—W. W. Stephens of Montgomery has a grist mill under construction here of which W. R. Harrod will be miller.

Wilmington, Del.—It is reported that inquiry may be made by a com'te as to practicability of constructing at the Marine Terminal a grain elevator to take care of the grain raised in the Peninsula (Delaware and eastern Maryland).

Birmingham, Ala.—The Western Grain Co., mixed feed manufacturer and corn meal miller, is putting up an addition to its warehouse and office at a cost of \$125,000 to \$150,000.—D. J. Murphy, chief inspector, Alabama State Hay & Grain Inspection Service. [Another report is that this addition is to be a four-story concrete, brick and steel building.]

TENNESSEE

Eagleville, Tenn.—The Eagleville Milling Co.'s plant, A. P. Elmore & Son, owners, burned during the second week of December; loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000. The fire, starting on the first floor, had gained considerable headway before discovered. A quantity of flour and grain was destroyed.

Memphis, Tenn.—At the recent annual meeting of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n officers for the coming year were chosen as follows: Pres., A. Ware Bosworth; vice-pres., Fred Heckle; sec'y, J. B. McGinnis; directors—Walter M. Browne, S. T. Pease, Charles G. Robinson and W. R. Smith Vaniz.

Nashville, Tenn.—F. J. McCarthy, pres. of the Watauga Milling Co., on Dec. 15 succeeded H. O. Blackwood as pres. of the Liberty Mills on account of Mr. Blackwood's health having been poor for several years. Mr. McCarthy retains the presidency of the Watauga company and Mr. Blackwood becomes first vice-pres. of the Liberty Mills.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Theo. Stivers Milling Co., the burning of whose mill was reported in the last number of the Journal, intends some time in the future to either rebuild its mill or take over another one. Following the fire immediate arrangements were made for taking care of the company's flour trade. The mill recently burned was one of the up-to-date plants of eastern Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.—Walter Liggett, former grain dealer of this city, who killed T. Cunningham, a hotel manager, some months ago and who has been tried for murder twice in the Davidson County courts, has succeeded in getting a change of venue on the grounds that he could not secure a fair trial in this city and has been taken to Chattanooga to stand trial in the Hamilton County courts. He is being held there without bond, it is reported.

TEXAS

Bishop, Tex.—The Miracle Feed Mill, incorporated recently by John A. Wuensche and E. T. Simmang, Jr., now has its building under construction. It will manufacture feeds.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Star Grain & Elvtr. Co. succeeded the Blue Star Elvtr. Co. in business here some time ago and leased the facilities.—Star Grain & Elvtr. Co., C. M. Taylor, vice-pres. and general mgr.

**During
1930
make
Fort
Worth
your market**

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Kimbell Milling Co.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic, Export Grains, Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.

Brokerage and Consignments

Tillery Grain Commission Co.

Wheat Consignments Our Specialty

Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

Uhlmann Grain Co.

Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

Garland, Tex.—William Roach has engaged in the feed business at this point.

Wildorado, Tex.—J. N. Beasley of Amarillo has bot Lester Stone's elevator at this point. Mr. Stone has bot additional lands to be planted to wheat. He also owns a number of elevators at different points.

Mobeetie, Tex.—P. G. Newkirk, of the P. G. Newkirk Grain Co., has purchased lots at Briscoe (Mobeetie p. o.) and at Mobeetie (a new town), Tex., and will build elevators at these points next spring.—P. G. Newkirk Grain Co., P. G. Newkirk, sec'y-treas.

Houston, Tex.—The Meyer Grain Co.'s safe was opened by burglars recently and \$2,000 in negotiable stock, between \$8,000 and \$10,000 worth of notes and \$60 in cash were taken. In order to get to the safe the burglars battered thru the walls of the building.

Dallas, Tex.—J. C. Crouch, general manager of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. of this city, has the sympathy of his many friends in the trade in the recent death of his wife following an operation for appendicitis at one of the local hospitals. Mrs. Crouch left four children, one an infant of only a few months.

Lamesa, Tex.—The West Texas Dairy Products Co., composed of about 100 of the more progressive farmers and business men of this section of the state, has let the contract for the construction at this point of a \$200,000 powdered milk plant, which will take care of a large section of the South Plains, the outstanding dairying section of Texas.

Amarillo, Tex.—George S. Vineyard, who has been with the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. here for seven years, has been made sales manager of that company succeeding G. Clyde Smith who has become vice-pres. and general manager of the Waco Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Waco, Tex. Mr. Smith came to Amarillo nine years ago and has been active in all civic affairs.

Waco, Tex.—G. Clyde Smith, former sales manager of the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Amarillo, Tex., has been made vice-pres. and general manager of the Waco Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc. The resignation of Harry L. Stover, former vice-pres. and general manager of the Waco company, was reported in the Nov. 25 Journal.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Joseph A. Kell, vice pres. and general manager of the Wichita Falls Mill & Elvtr. Co., who succeeded T. C. Thatcher when the Kell interests were bot by General Mills, Inc., has resigned his position and will give his time to other interests owned by his father, Frank Kell, and himself, continuing to reside here. Mr. Kell will be succeeded by James S. Hargett, sec'y. treas. and general manager of the Robinson Milling Co. of Salina, Kan., since 1918.

Dallas, Tex.—The contract has been let by the J. Perry Burrus interests to the Southwestern Const. Co. for the erection of a 700,000-bu. elevator, excavation for which has already been started. The house is to be of concrete, ribbed with steel, slip-form method of construction, an area 188x56 feet to be covered, the head-house to be 160 feet high, the 45 bins 100 feet high. With the completion of this elevator, which is to be by the middle of next June, the Burrus interests will have a total grain storage capacity of 1,500,000 bus.

UTAH

Monticello, Utah—The Monticello Milling Co.'s flour mill has recently been bot by George A. Adams. Mormon pioneers established this mill in the early '80's.

Nephi, Utah—A com'ite has been appointed by grain farmers of this (Juab) county to arrange for a local grain marketing ass'n. It is also proposed to provide for storage facilities in Juab County.

Tremonton, Utah—The Tremonton Milling Co. and the Garland Milling Co., of Garland, Utah, have merged on a stock transfer basis, the former turning over one share for two shares of the latter. Both mills are 100-barrel plants with elevators in connection.

Santaquin, Utah—The Santaquin Flour Mills, H. C. Robertson owner, burned on Dec. 12; loss, \$20,000, including mill, machinery, 12 tons of flour and 5,000 bus. of wheat. In an effort to save some records from the fire Mr. Robertson stumbled over something, was rendered unconscious and narrowly escaped death by the timely rescue by firemen.

WISCONSIN

Hartford, Wis.—A large hammer mill is being installed by the Sunshine Feed Store.

Stevens Point, Wis.—The Pagel Milling Co. has installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Chilton, Wis.—The Knauf & Tesch Co. has installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Manitowoc, Wis.—William Rahr, Sr., of the Manitowoc Malting Co., died very unexpectedly on Dec. 17.

Rusk, Wis.—The elevator which the A. & N. Lumber Co. recently bot is being remodeled into a feed mill.

Potosia, Wis.—Kuhmer Bros. contemplate building a warehouse near their feed mill, to be used for farm machinery storage.

Hebron, Wis.—Leon Marshall's feed mill here has been taken over by the Haag-Braun Lumber Co., line yard operator, having headquarters at Jefferson, Wis.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—The Wisconsin Cereal Products Co. (a new concern) incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: V. A. Aldrich and others; to manufacture cereal products.

Sauk City, Wis.—The Leinenkugel & O'Connor grain elevator at this point has been bot by the Farm Buro Warehouse Co., a subsidiary of the Farm Buro of Sauk County. The new owner will take possession on Jan. 1.

River Falls, Wis.—The Junkman Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; incorporators: Ray W. Junkman, Mrs. Della Junkman, Clara H. Junkman. R. W. Junkman operates a small flour and feed grinding mill here and plans expansion of his business.

Green Bay, Wis.—We recently installed a Eureka Cornulator for making steel cut cracked corn and have just purchased a 1½-ton truck to take care of our increasing delivery business. We are now delivering merchandise within a radius of 10 miles of Green Bay.—I. C. Lyman, Green Bay Elvtr. Co.

Superior, Wis.—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. intends erecting a grain elevator and storage tanks here and that it is now considering three possible sites. Building may start this winter. The Superior Ass'n of Commerce was reported in the last number of the Journal as trying to induce the corp. to take such a step.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Smith Milling Co. is rebuilding as speedily as possible the part of the feed plant damaged by fire in October.

Matt Kleser of W. M. Bell Co. appropriately celebrated his birthday on Dec. 20. A riotous time was enjoyed by the entire exchange.

James A. Gould of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis has bot the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce membership of Stephen L. Cobb, deceased, formerly manager, sec'y and treas. of the same company.

Ethylene Oxide, a new fumigant, has proved to be non-injurious to foodstuffs, leaves no odor or poisonous residue, and is very effective in killing insects. The lethal effect of the combination of certain gases upon insects attacking grain and stored products is far greater than the effect of either one used alone.

Italy has lightened its regulations relative to obliging millers to use a fixed percentage of national grain over a certain period. The National Grain Com'ite has also issued proposals designed to stimulate native production, and parallels the recent German decision requiring a 50% mixture of domestically grown grain. Premier Mussolini, addressing a huge gathering of Italian farmers on Dec. 8 urged them to produce such a bumper crop that "the Italian people will be free from the bondage of foreign bread." The Duce distributed \$85,000 in prizes ranging from \$250 to \$1,000 to the 50 winners of this year's "battle for grain" which produced the largest crop on output of 250,000,000 bushels, or nine-tenths of the country's needs. Pre-war crops generally averaged around 200,000,000 bushels.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes.

THE COLORADO SEED COM'ITE of 3 is to include R. E. Patterson, who was lately selected by R. H. James, president of the Colorado Seedmen's Ass'n.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The United States Seed Co. has leased 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space at 218 S. Main street, to be devoted almost exclusively to bean storage.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Standard Seed & Mercantile Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. F. J. Riha, V. and L. Tesar, and A. Rathauz are given as the incorporators.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—J. C. Young, formerly associated with the J. M. McCullough's Sons Seed Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, is now associated with the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co. of this city.

THE EXECUTIVE COM'ITE of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold a meeting in Chicago on Jan. 17. The date and place of the next annual convention will be decided upon at this time.

DENVER, COLO.—The Burton Seed Co. is discontinuing business, and F. F. Burton will retire to live in California. Mr. Burton has operated here the past 35 years, specializing in the seed business since 1913.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co. has just completed construction of 7 steel tanks for bulk storage, and has also erected a two-story building with storage space on the lower floor and offices above. Increasing business has made this expansion necessary.

RED OAK, IA.—Joe A. Peters was appointed receiver for the Red Oak Seed & Floral Co., as a result of a suit for \$19,000 filed against C. S. Lewis and his wife, owners of the company, by Harry G. Wilson, receiver of the defunct Farmers National bank.

Oklahomans Campaign Against Oats Smut.

E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector, sponsored a tour of the principal oats growing countries of Oklahoma during the second week of December in an effort to educate the grain trade and their farmer patrons on the value of treating seed oats for smut.

Demonstrations were conducted under the individual auspices of country crop improvement groups.

Farmers in Southeastern and Southern Oklahoma are particularly effected, oats being one of the principal money crops. The loss hitherto from smut in oats has been appalling.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds, in pounds, for October, compared with October, 1928, and the ten months ending with October, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows:

	IMPORTS		Ten months ending	
	October 1929	October 1928	October 1929	October 1928
Alfalfa	3,600	32,620	837,273	418,327
Red clover			6,012,934	5,153,870
Alsike	599,669	229,627	4,673,070	5,392,400
Crimson clover...	70,414	21,546	3,137,691	2,792,924
Other clover...	347,569	105,900	4,908,889	5,975,132
Vetch	870,212	198,069	2,492,719	3,724,484
Grass seeds	599,744	968,276	6,112,920	6,879,481
Sugar beet	504,486	66,438	14,337,749	12,166,373
EXPORTS				
Alfalfa	150,950	65,102	744,366	668,418
Red clover	141,793	33,684	390,517	375,629
Other clover	86,235	23,079	304,416	304,890
Timothy	1,471,496	1,315,178	6,702,045	10,036,195
Other gr. sds...	777,687	552,741	5,885,767	4,148,962
Other fld. sds...	266,007	49,621	2,721,619	1,891,962

Seed Grain Winners at International Show Announced.

The grain and hay exhibit conducted concurrently with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago early this month was one of the largest and best attended on record.

Many new champions were crowned "kings" of the different grain classes and various regions. Jos. H. B. Smith of Wolf Creek, Alta., Canada, walked away with the hard red spring wheat title, and C. Edson Smith, Corvallis, Mont., was declared "reserve champion" for his sample of hard red winter wheat. This is the sixth time in the past nine years that western Canada has carried away the honors. So gratified is the provincial government of Alberta that it has again offered encouragement in the form of a cash premium of \$150 for each championship won in 1930 and \$100 for each first prize, looking towards stimulating interest in better grain production.

The grand championship for 10 ears of corn was taken by L. M. Vogler, Hope, Ind., who displayed white dent. C. E. Troyer, La Fontaine, Ind., won the yellow dent corn honors. John L. Pfantz, Hannibal, Mo., displayed the most nearly perfect single ear of corn, seconded by Kenneth S. Dice of Crawfordsville, Ind. Maurice Butler, Chatham, Ill., took the junior championship for the best 10 ears of yellow corn.

The oats championship went to C. Ivan Gustafson, Victor, Mont. The "reserve championship" went to Dr. J. F. Meinzer, La Jara, Colo.

One of the seed exhibits that attracted considerable attention was sponsored by the International Crop Improvement Ass'n and illustrated some 50 field crops that had been improved by experiment stations.

The soybean championship went to E. M. McIlroy, Elevenpoint, Ark. Bonadel Farm, Coshocton, O., took second place.

Barley honors went to L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont. His six-rowed exhibit was found superior to the two-rowed barley of Geo. Avery, Kelso, Sask., the "reserve champion."

A "reserve" champion's exhibit is deemed only a slight degree less worthy than that of the winner.

The rye victory went to Floyd Sparr, Roberts, Mont., with Geo. C. and L. G. Huetzler, South Manitowish, Mich., taking second honors.

Archie Wilson, Hysham, Mont., carried away the alfalfa seed championship, with J. A. Frank, Breckenridge, Minn., "reserve champion."

The field pea championship went to W. G. Gibson, Lardner, B. C., and E. M. McIlroy, Elevenpoint, Ark., took the cow pea honors. The field bean championship was taken by Clarence Johnson, with second place going to John C. Wilk, both of St. Louis, Mich.

The red clover seed winners were C. D. Galentine, Jerome, Ida., 1st, and Araad Fitzgerald, Selkirk, Ont., 2nd. The alsike victor was C. H. Miller, Bend, Ore., followed by Carson Foot, Duchess, Alta. The sweet clover contest was won by E. E. Thoen, Kindred, N. D., with the Sebens brothers, Milnor, N. D., "reserve champions." The timothy championship was bestowed upon L. P. Yates, Fishtail, Mont., with T. H. Busted, Busted, Mont., second.

New Seed Trademarks.

ROBERT B. BUCHANAN, Memphis, Tenn., filed Ser. trademark No. 185,281, the words "Buck Brand" within two circles with a buck's head against a sunset scene for a background; particularly descriptive of field and other seeds.

Wisconsin Warns Against Unadopted Seeds.

B. D. Leith, agronomist at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., has issued a broadside against the importation, sale and/or use of unadopted foreign grown seeds which are raised under conditions which differ radically from those encountered in Wisconsin.

"We have tested many varieties of small grains from other states and foreign countries, but none have proved superior to Wisconsin-grown seed. Seeds which were adapted to the soil, rainfall, temperature and moisture gave the best results in every trial."

Oats recommended include "White Cross" for light soils, "Wisconsin Wonder" for heavy soils, "Forward" for northern Wisconsin, and "States Pride" as a widely adapted disease resistant oat. Wheat varieties which are recommended include "Pedigree Two," "Ashkof" and "Marquis" as a spring variety.

Seeds Sold at Auction Come Under Wisconsin Label Law.

The Seed and Weed Control Division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced that seeds of small grains, clover and timothy or other agricultural seeds to be used for seeding purposes, sold at public auction without bearing labels giving the purity and germination tests, are in direct violation of the state seed laws.

Labels must show the percentage of pure seed, the percentage of seed which will grow, the name and kind of seed, the name of the person selling it, a statement concerning any noxious weed seeds which may be contained in it in numbers less than one to 3,000. (Seeds containing more than 3,000 noxious weed seeds are not salable within the state.)

The penalty for infraction of these requirements carries a fine of from \$100 to \$500, each sale constituting a separate offense.

A fee of 25c is charged by the state laboratory for seed analysis. A particular effort is being made to eradicate weed seeds in all farm produce. Further details on this subject appeared on page 746, and a similar announcement was published in the Dec. 10 number, page 758, of the Journal regarding the labeling of feeds.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers:

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale fields seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Unfair Practices Denounced by Farm Seed Ass'n

Representatives of the field and grass seed industry held a two-day "conference" on trade practices, followed by a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, at which time the much discussed rules of ethics were presented for an endorsement. A final ruling thereon is expected about March 1, 1930.

The conference was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 18, 19 and 20. The morning of the first day was devoted to an executive session by the Board of Directors of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, at which time four initial resolutions pertaining to unethical trade practices were adopted.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to further discussion of these resolutions by the membership of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, which organization had delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Portland Seed Co., Portland, Ore., and the Sevin-Vincent Seed Co., San Francisco, Calif., were at this time admitted to membership. Resolutions of respect and condolence were expressed over the demise of the late A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, Ind., and the late Adolph Corneli of St. Louis, Mo.

Thursday, Dec. 19, was an "open" and "official" meeting of the industry, to which the field and grass seed trade was invited, whether members of the Farm Seed Ass'n or not. The entire day was devoted to a discussion of the proposed resolutions, in phrasing and construction thereof, as well as in making additions and subtractions. J. T. McCullough, Cincinnati, presided.

Friday, Dec. 20, the conference was in charge of Hon. Charles H. March, commissioner member of the Federal Trade Commission, and M. Markham Flannery, director of Trade Practice Conferences, Federal Trade Commission, both of Washington, D. C. Three announcements broadcast to the trade, one each by the Farm Seed Ass'n, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Trade Practice Conference director, amply advised all of the affair, and is credited with bringing out the splendid attendance.

The purpose of this "Trade Practice Conference" among the distributing end of this important industry was to eliminate from the business of each such unfair methods of competition as misbranding of products and false and misleading advertising. The industry made its own rules of business conduct, which are subject to the sanction and acceptance of the Federal Trade Commission. [The Commission deals with practices and methods of the entire industry as a unit, rather than with individual offenders.]

The effect of this "Conference" is expected to wipe out all unfair methods of competition condemned at the meeting, thereby placing all competitors on an equally fair competitive basis. All concerned had an opportunity to participate in the open deliberations, no group, organization or association governing or influencing the final action taken. A step forward toward stabilization of its own position in the great field of American business.

The harshness of such statements is immediately softened when one realizes that the criminal code of law is on the statute books just for a criminal few. So, too, with the seed industry, are these steps necessary for a similarly "criminal" few, none of whom registered their attendance.

Following a few complimentary remarks on the part of Mr. March regarding President Hoover's brave move in the recent stock market panic, the policy of the Federal Trade Commission relative to such Conferences was briefly outlined. Mr. Flannery was also introduced and Executive Secretary George O.

Smith selected as sec'y of the Trade Practice Conference.

The high-type of mind engaged in the seed industry also came in for pleasing comment, with praise for willingness to "get-together" on a matter of this kind. Mr. March said, in addition:

CONFERENCE TO WIPE OUT UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Dealers in field and grass seed constitute one of the large and essential industries of the great Middle West and they are gathered in Chicago today to lay plans for getting rid of bad business practices. More than 85 per cent of the distributing end of the business is represented.

What they do here is of the highest importance to agriculture and industry and has a direct bearing on the prosperity of the Middle West and the nation.

Bad practices cannot be carried on indefinitely if the industry involved and the people with whom it deals are to prosper.

But the encouraging thing about the field and grass seed industry is that it seeks voluntarily to abandon a number of unfair business practices. The industry meets today in this trade practice conference not at the instance of the Federal Trade Commission but at the instance of a large majority of its own members.

The success of this conference depends directly upon the co-operative effort put forth by members of the industry. The Federal Trade Commission can take appropriate action on any rules of business practice adopted by the industry, but it remains for the industry itself to give these rules such backing that there will be no question about the abandonment of the unfair methods of competition involved.

There is a mistaken idea in some quarters that the government is ambitious to extend its field of operation into matters that primarily concern the business world.

This notion is especially false in regard to the Federal Trade Commission and its trade practice conferences. The prime object of these conferences is to aid in the material growth of business thru raising the standard of its business conduct.

The trade practice conference permits business and industry to take the initiative in establishing self-government of business practices. Industry makes its own rules of conduct and they are subject to sanction or acceptance by the commission.

The commission deals with an industry as a unit. It is concerned solely with practices and methods, not with individual offenders, so that anyone's attendance at a conference should not be taken as an indication that a certain firm or individual has indulged in practices condemned at a conference. The fact is a trade practice conference must have the support of the best men of the industry.

The conference performs the same function as a formal complaint before the Federal Trade Commission except that no charges are brought, no one is tried or prosecuted nor is a compulsory process employed.

Results are multiplied by as many times as there are members in the industry who formerly practiced the methods condemned and voluntarily abandoned.

The conference tends to wipe out on a given date all unfair methods of competition condemned at the conference and thereby places all competitors on an equally fair competitive basis.

I know of no industry that has held a trade practice conference that has not benefited materially thereby and this meeting of the farm seed industry is the 94th trade practice conference held since the procedure was adopted by the Federal Trade Commission.

The wholesale seed trade in a way represents a basic industry. The distributors handle such varieties of field and grass seed as red clover, alsike clover, white clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy, bluegrass, corn, wheat and barley. The farmers of this country buy thousands of tons of these seeds each year.

What if some of the seeds come in containers

that are misbranded? What if some of them are advertised in the farm journals as having qualities they do not possess? Who suffers?

The first to be wronged by such practices is the competitor of an individual or company who commits these acts. He is sorely tempted to indulge in the same tricks to meet competition, then there begins a whole chain of law violations. In the long sweep, as always, the consumer pays the bill and that is where the Federal Trade Commission often enters in the public interest.

FRED W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, chairman of the Trade Practice Rules Com'ite, next presented the following:

The product handled by the field and grass seed industry, meeting with you this morning, is of highest importance to the welfare of mankind. Civilization of the world is made possible because we have soil, seed, seasons and sunshine. The product of this industry, seed—influenced by soil, seasons and sunshine, directly or indirectly feeds and clothes the human race, and supplies many raw materials of commerce. It is the basic foundation for all human progress.

State Seed Laws.—The raw materials of the industry are a product of the soil and nature is responsible for their general quality and imperfections. While the industry can exercise no control over the quality of its raw materials, yet the seed laws of some forty states regulate the standards of quality to be distributed by the industry.

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

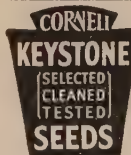
RICE SEED CLEANERS

Make separations of Buckhorn, Dock, Sorrel, Lambs Quarters, Foxtail, Carrot, Canada Thistle and other noxious weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed.

For full information write
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LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
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CORNELL SEED CO. FIELD SEEDS BUYERS & SELLERS ST. LOUIS, MO.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER KANSAS CITY, MO.

Of these forty odd state pure seed laws less than ten of them are being rigidly enforced. The balance are dead letters, furnishing a sense of false security to the buyers of seeds in these states. In spite of this chaotic state of seed control regulation, the very large percentage of the transactions of the industry are on a high plane.

Practices unfair alike to the consumer of our product and to competitor seedsmen are found in our as in most other industries. The Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, realizing its responsibility to agriculture, has made a sincere effort over a period of years to eliminate all unfair practices from the industry. These efforts, broadly considered, have been ineffective for several reasons, but principally because of the lack of authority to compel observance of the high principles of business conduct it attempted to establish for all in the industry. It therefore looks with confidence to the Trade Practice Conference procedure to relieve the consumer of our product, the American farmer, of any handicap resulting from unfair or unlawful practices and to improve competitive conditions within the industry.

The Farm Seed Ass'n of North America requested the Federal Trade Commission to call a trade practice conference pursuant to the following resolution:

"The Trade Practice Com'ite recommends that the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America request the Federal Trade Commission to invite the wholesale seed trade of the United States to hold a Trade Practice Conference of the field and grass seed industry, for the purpose of adopting resolutions that may be expected to effectively eliminate from the industry unfair practices, consisting principally of misrepresentation, misbranding, unfair and misleading advertising and unfair interference with competitors, and that this association appoint a com'ite of five to draft a tentative set of resolutions for the consideration and guidance of our membership in attendance at such a conference."

Obedient to this resolution, the Trade Practice Com'ite of the ass'n has prepared resolutions dealing with the practices specifically named. Those present, however, understand that the conference need not be confined to a discussion of only these practices. We all appreciate, I think, that we are gathered here for a frank discussion of any and all practices of the industry which may operate either against the public interest or in unfairness between competitors.

Insofar as the Trade Practice Com'ite is concerned, it has felt it advisable as an initial move to attempt to dispose of unfair or unlawful practices before giving consideration to practices which would likely be placed by the Commission in Group 2.

In making preparations for this conference we have had the sympathetic, helpful co-operation of Mr. Flannery, director of the Trade Practice Conference Division of the Commission, and of the staff of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., and more especially of Mr. Henry P. Fowler. Such helpful co-operation is deserving of public acknowledgment, which I take pleasure in making at this time.

Everyone present, I am sure, feels indebted to you, Commissioner March, and to Mr. Flannery for your presence here today.

The Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions presented by Mr. Kellogg were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Nos. 6 and 7 are classed in Group 2, which are expressions of the industry; and while they do not have the teeth of enforceable Group 1 resolutions, they are often found to be the most valuable. Resolution No. 7, however, is to be reworded by Mr. March so that it will fall within the enforceable classification. Resolution 6 is a revamping of Section 2 of the Clayton Act to fit the seed trade.

Publishers are affected by Resolution No. 2, Chairman March pointed out, and are subject to prosecution for violation thereunder. Radio broadcasting will also come under this ruling, it is thought. The resolutions follow:

Misrepresentation.

No. 1. Any misrepresentation, either by the seller or by the purchaser, in the sale or offer of sale or of purchase of field or grass seeds, with the effect or intent to mislead, deceive or defraud, either the purchaser or the seller, as to the quantity, quality, place of production or variety of such seeds, is an unfair trade practice.

Fraudulent Misrepresentation.

No. 1A. Any false or fraudulent misrepresentation by the purchaser of seeds to the seller in order to mislead, deceive or defraud the seller either in selling or contracting to sell to him agricultural seeds, or in respect to such sale or contract of sale, is an unfair trade practice.

Deceptive Advertising.

No. 2. Advertising field or grass seeds in a

manner which misleads, deceives, or defrauds purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Soliciting Cancellations.

No. 3. Solicitation of the cancellation of sales or contracts of sale of field and grass seeds in order to benefit the solicitor, is an unfair trade practice.

Defamation of Competitor.

No. 4. The defamation of a competitor either by falsely imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, or questionable credit standing or false disparagement of the quality or any other matter in respect to his merchandise, is an unfair trade practice.

Commercial Bribery.

No. 5. Corruptly giving, offering or promising by a merchant of field and grass seeds to an agent, employee or servant any gift, gratuity or preferment whatever without the knowledge or consent of the employer or principal, to influence his action in relation to the business of his principal, employer or master, is an unfair trade practice.

Discrimination Between Purchasers or Communities.

No. 6. That it shall be an unfair trade practice for any person engaged in interstate commerce in the field and grass seeds in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of field and grass seeds: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of such seeds on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling field and grass seeds in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

Guaranty Against Price Decline.

No. 7. That it shall be an unfair trade practice to discriminate between buyers of grass or field seeds, by sales, guaranteed against decline of markets or to agree to grant any rebates or change in prices in the event of market fluctuations, such a practice being contrary to the general welfare of the seed industry.

Selling Below Cost.

No. 8. Selling at or below cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor, is an unfair trade practice.

Enforcement Com'ite Decided On.

An enforcement com'ite, to be known as the Trade Practice Com'ite, from which all complaints will be taken in the event Executive Sec'y Geo. O. Smith is unable to make satisfactory disposition thereof, is to be made up of 7 members, four from the Farm Seed Ass'n and three non-members. In the event this com'ite can reach no settlement of any complaint brought to them, they in turn pass it on to the Commission for a "cease and desist" order.

"The idea is not to punish individual offenders," stated Sec'y Smith, "but to bring the necessary moral suasion to bear on them to discontinue unfair practices."

IN ATTENDANCE.

Those present who registered the first two days include: C. D. Boyles, Geo. S. Hutchinson, Frank Lukes, Harry B. Sneed, Carl Cropp, Leonard H. Vaughan, Harry J. Rankin, E. E. Elder, Frank R. Moorman, Fred W. Camper, Wm. Rowell and G. H. Valentine, Warren-Teed Seed Co., all of Chicago.

From Canada were R. C. Steele, Toronto, and Wm. Ewing, Montreal.

From Germany was Otto Garoens of Hamburg.

From St. Louis was C. Robert Pommer and T. M. Scott, Corneli Seed Co., and Albert H. Mangelsdorf, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Co.

From Kansas City was J. G. and J. L. Peppard, J. G. Peppard Seed Co., and Howard S. Patrick and R. A. Edwards, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

Buffalo sent E. L. Townsend, Charles and Ignatz Eckstein.

Baltimore sent J. A. McCloskey and John T. O'Connell, Jr.

Salt Lake City sent Maurice Keating, T. N. Bryant and H. L. Hammond.

From Richmond, Va., was A. Reid Venable and Wm. Price Wood, Jr.

Milwaukee was represented by W. H. Crossland, F. W. Kellogg, Max and Lawrence Tewes and C. O. Dunlap.

Louisville was represented by O. T. Watts.



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(Subsidiary—John L. Kellogg Seed Co.)
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"Seedtown" CHICAGO
Telephone Canal 5611

Louisville Seed Co.; Charles D. Ross, W. P. Hall and John R. Watts, Jr.

Cincinnati seedsmen included J. A. Schrenker, Jr., H. Trimble McCullough and R. S. McCullough of the J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

From Omaha were H. G. Windheim, Sr. and Jr.

Crawfordsville, Ind., sent A. H. Flanigan and T. C. Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.

Minneapolis sent L. M. King and C. C. Massie. And from Winona, Minn., came J. B. Leveille.

Toledo was ably represented by Harry Hirsch, J. C. Olinger, Chas. S. Burge and R. J. Wendt, Southworth & Co.

From Iowa was Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids; J. T. Hofer, Nora Springs; J. F. Sims, Clarinda, and Berkeley Michael, Sioux City.

From Michigan came D. A. Parks, Jackson, and H. C. King, Battle Creek.

Others from Ohio included: J. G. Monfort, Green Springs, and H. J. Jeffery, Fostoria.

Others from Wisconsin included: J. S. and T. H. Cochrane, Portage, and Peter P. Carr, Madison.

From North Dakota came Louis P. Goldberg and M. A. Wilk, both of Fargo.

Others from Illinois included: A. J. Poorman, Fairfield; J. M. Schultz, Dieterich, and H. H. Miller, Bloomington.

Others from Indiana included: I. J. Sams, Indianapolis; C. M. Scott, New Albany, and Guy F. Davis, Lebanon.

From Tennessee came R. B. Buchanan and Mrs. Treanor, Memphis, and E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville.

Others present included: E. E. Sanders, Blackfoot, Ida.; A. P. Maupin, King City, Mo.; Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. F. Spears, Paris, Ky.; F. P. Quick, Lincoln, Neb.; George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.; Richard Burn, Mitchell, S. D.; C. W. Clemmer, Springfield, Mass., and Fred S. Elliott, Billings, Mont.

Canadian Alfalfa Seeds Grades Changed.

Effective Dec. 1, 1929, the minimum percentage germination for alfalfa for registered grades of seed under table 2, Section A of the Regulations under the Seeds Act, is to be 85, 80 and 75%, respectively, for grades Registered Nos. 1, 2 and 3, according to a dispatch from J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Seed Importations Drop 20%.

Importations of seeds subject to the federal seed act were approximately 80% of average annual importations during the past 7 years, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry for the year ending June 30. [In the enforcement of the federal seed act every shipment is sampled and examined by the federal seed laboratory before notice of permission or rejection is issued by the customs service.]

Some 9 million pounds of seed were stained, as required by law, coloring being applied in varying proportions, according to the country of origin. This pertains to only seed of alfalfa and red clover.

Many cases of shipments in interstate commerce of misbranded seed have been reported to the department for investigation. These have included the branding with respect to germination, variety and origin of seeds of alfalfa, rye, soybeans and red clover. In a number of cases where seizures were made the cases were settled by the court's releasing the seed to the shipper under bond that it would be disposed of in accordance with the federal and state laws. In every case of misbranding which has been reported to the department the shipper has admitted misbranding and no case thus far has gone to trial.

The seed laboratory in Washington cooperates with the states in maintaining branch laboratories in California, Missouri, Indiana and Oregon. At all of these laboratories samples of agricultural seed are tested for seedsmen and farmers, and they serve as control laboratories in connection with the enforcement of the federal seed act.

For News of the new feed mills, business changes, improvements and fires in the feed plants, see elsewhere the Department "Grain and Feed Trade News."

Dusting Seed Grain to Destroy Stripe Fungi on Barley.

By DR. E. C. STAKMAN AND H. A. RODENHISER.

Stripe, a disease of some varieties of barley, notably Minsturdy and Svansota (Minnesota 440), can be cured by dusting the seed with such fungicides as Ceresan, DuPont No. 12, Germisan No. 225 and other organic mercury compounds. This treatment also controls the covered smut of barley.

It takes only a few seconds to make this statement, but it took several years of testing by plant pathologists of the University of Minnesota to determine which fungicides are the most effective in controlling the disease.

Ceresan completely eliminated stripe and is considered the most desirable. It should be applied to the dry seed—about three ounces to each bushel of barley. The seed must be covered with the dust thoroughly. This can be done in a mixer designed for the purpose, or in equipment intended to treat wheat for smut with copper carbonate.

Organic mercury compounds are poisonous and should not be inhaled. The nostrils and the mouth should be protected when seed is being treated. All such chemicals should be kept out of the reach of the uninformed. Above all, treated seed should never be fed to animals.

Barley stripe can be identified by small, elongated spots on the leaves of the young plants. As the plants develop, white to yellowish stripes usually appear. These often extend the entire length of the leaves and cause the plants to look like ribbon grass.

As the disease progresses the tissues of the plants become brittle and the leaves have a shredded, stringy appearance. The disease stunts the plants so that seeds may not form or, if they do, they are likely to be discolored and shrunken. If seeds are formed they seldom have the power to germinate.

The disease is caused by a minute, parasitic, mold-like fungus that multiplies by means of spores that are blown over the field and infect the young seeds. This fungus lives over winter in the seed.

Home Grown Oats for Seed.

Many farmers who buy imported seed on the basis of its fine appearance hope that the crop harvested will retain the good quality of the seed sown. Almost without exception the crop harvested is no better than crops from home-grown seed.

The quality of oats is determined largely by the soil and by the local weather during the growing and ripening period.

In an experiment at Wooster, O., Sixty Day oats from the North has been compared every year for 13 years with home-grown seed of the same variety. New seed was obtained each year from the North Dakota Experiment Station. The average yield from the northern seed was 69 bus. per acre, from the home-grown seed 66.7 bus., a difference of only 2.3 bus. per acre. The test weights of the crops were practically the same.

Oats of high quality are grown in the north largely because of the cool weather which extends well into the summer and the longer period of daylight during the growing season.

Agronomist Thatcher, however, sees no good reason why northern seed may not be used provided the right variety is obtained. Many varieties commonly grown in the north are not adapted to Ohio and they are likely to prove disappointing.

The following varieties are well adapted to northern Ohio: Victory, Improved American, Silvermine, Lincoln, Big Four, and Sixty-day or selections of Sixty-day developed by the experiment stations of the northern states. The early varieties of the Sixty-day group may be safely seeded in central and southern Ohio.



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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

MILLING IN TRANSIT RATE: The tariff on grain milled in transit, moving from Minneapolis to East Joliet, Ill., the grain coming from beyond Minneapolis and the product destined for points east of the Indiana-Illinois state line, is held to have been the grain rate so far as transportation between Minneapolis and East Joliet is concerned, under the defendant's published tariff.—*Big Diamond Mills Co. v. C. G. W. R. Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 227 N. W. 430.*

DELIVERY WITHOUT SURRENDER OF B/L.—Where carload of flour was consigned by consignor to its own order under order B/L with directions to notify purchaser, and B/L required surrender of original order bill properly indorsed before delivery of property, initial carrier held liable to consignor for wrongful delivery of flour by delivering carrier without requesting surrender of original order B/L properly indorsed.—*Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. v. Aylor. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 150 S. S. 252.*

PAYING WRONG PARTY FOR WHEAT.—Where mortgagee, without knowledge that too much money was being paid to him for grain which mortgagor had sold to grain elevator company, acted in good faith and collected money by direction of mortgagor and paid it out for him to diverse creditors, milling company could not recover as against mortgagee amount paid to him which should have been paid to another owning one-half of wheat crop.—*Hullett v. Cadick Milling Co. Appellate Court of Indiana. 168 N. E. 610.*

TRANSFER OF TITLE TO SHIPMENT.—In determining whether the title was transferred under agreement of sale within Civ. Code, § 1141, so that measure of damage recoverable by sellers would be contract price within section 3310, delivery to person specified in agreement was delivery to defendant buyer, and consignment to person named in agreement and delivery of bills of lading naming such persons to defendant indicated intent to transfer title to defendant, within section 2130d.—*Pray v. Trower Lumber Co. District Court of Appeal, California. 281 Pac. 1036.*

DIVERSION IN TRANSIT.—Right of consignor to divert shipment cannot be exercised as against consignee, in absence of agreement with consignee so authorizing or breach by consignee of contract of sale, since unwarranted diversion would amount to breach of sales contract between seller and consignee. Where open shipment made to named consignee "for diversion" was rescinded by agreement between shipper and consignee, and shipper sold property to another purchaser as "now rolling," and carrier agreed to divert shipment to second consignee, diversion order amounted to new contract of affreightment to last consignee, conferring on last consignee right to receive goods from carrier without reservation.—*B. C. Baer & Sons v. Hooks. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 149 S. E. 719.*

LANDLORD NOT PARTNER WITH TENANT.—Written lease calling for rent payable in shares of crops, requiring tenant to furnish work horses to conduct farm, and each party to furnish one-half of all other stock and bear equal expense connected with conducting farm, and share equally in increase of stock and anything else produced on premises, and tenant to furnish all help necessary in conducting farm and containing ordinary provisions with reference to payment of rent, farming operations, and care of premises, held to create relation of landlord and tenant and not of partnership or joint adventure.—*Johnson v. Watland. Supreme Court of Iowa, 227 N. W. 410.*

SIDE TRACK AGREEMENT.—Shipper, which entered into agreement with Director General of Railroads for construction of side track, on condition that railroad would refund cost of track between switch point and clearance point, if such amount was realized from freight revenue at rate of \$2 a car, held not entitled to maintain suit for cost of side track, where stipulated number of cars had not been shipped during period of federal control, and suit was not brought against Director General of Railroads, as required under Transportation Act 1920, U. S. Comp. St. Cum. Supp. 1925, § 100714cc (49 USCA § 74).—*Aulander Brick Co. v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 149 S. E. 393.*

SHIP'S LIABILITY.—Under B/L issued at Duluth, specifying that shipments were bound for "Montreal, with trans-shipment at Port Colborne, Ontario," where a letter confirming charter stated that "grain chartered to Montreal is ship's option direct to Montreal of Port McNicoll, Tiffin or Port Colborne," contract with carrier was for carrying of grain all the way from Duluth to Montreal and not from Duluth to Port Colborne. Under B/L containing the language, "The Act of God and king's enemies, fire and all and every danger and accident of the seas, rivers and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind excepted," and the Water-Carriage of Goods Act of Canada, § 7, providing that the ship's owner, charterer, agent or carrier shall not be held liable for loss arising from fire and danger of the sea or river navigation, carrier held not liable, where ship carrying grain struck obstruction when approaching canal and sank.—*Louis-Dreyfus v. Paterson Steamships, Ltd. U. S. District Court, New York. 35 Fed. (2d) 353.*

Crop Mortgage Invalidated by Surrender of Lease.

S. D. Catlow, landlord, leased 300 acres to C. R. Melberg, who gave the First National Bank of Ephrata, Wash., a chattel mortgage on his farm stock, utensils and interest in the crop, in October. Melberg was so financially involved he decided that he could not run the farm and on Mar. 1 wrote the landlord in California that he surrendered the lease for that reason.

Catlow came back, bought seed wheat and had Melberg do the work on the farm. Catlow died and his son sold the wheat to Drumheller, a grain dealer. The bank brought suit on the mortgage against Melberg and Drumheller, but the Supreme Court of Washington affirmed the decision of the Superior Court of Grant County in favor of defendants Melberg and Drumheller, holding that the bank derived its rights from Melberg and as Melberg had no right to the crop at any time as against his landlord the bank could not recover.—*280 Pac. Rep. 745.*

Liability of Co-operative Stockholder.

The Monmouth County Farmers Co-operative Ass'n was organized with 300 members, each of whom gave his note for \$100 conditioned as follows: "It shall be used as collateral security for loans obtained for the use of the association and shall be available in settlement of any liquidated damages that may result from my failure to live up to my contract with the Ass'n."

The Ass'n borrowed money from the banks using the notes as collateral, and later the banks required the directors personally to indorse notes discounted. When the Ass'n got into financial difficulties the banks got judgment against the Ass'n and the indorsing directors, whereupon the directors paid the judgments out of their own pockets and took an assignment of the judgments in the name of one director, Theodore B. Lewis, as trustee for all. Lewis brought suit against the members for their proportionate share of the liabilities. Those financially irresponsible took no notice of the demand or the suit, while the responsible ones made defense in court, alleging that the liability of each was limited to \$100 by the by-laws and that no one of the members can be held liable for more than his per capita share of the indebtedness.

The Court of Chancery of New Jersey, for the guidance of the master in chancery to whom the accounting was referred, on Oct. 16, 1929, gave a decision defining the liability of the members as very much in excess of what they had supposed.

The Court said: The second and third defenses of the answering defendants are based upon the words of the act itself and the following provision in the by-laws:

"Article IX. No individual member shall be personally liable for a sum greater than the amount of his member's loan note."

The adoption of this by-law was an abortive attempt to limit the liability of the members of the Ass'n. It is not "within the limitations of this act (P. L. 1920, p. 303, § 9). Section 13 of the act under which this Ass'n was organized fixes the liability of its members in the following language:

"Each member shall be responsible, as his original liability, for his proportionate share, which shall be that proportion that his voting power bears to the aggregate voting power of all the members, of all contracts, debts and engagements of the association existing at the time he becomes a member and created during his membership; but if any member's share of such contracts, debts and engagements shall prove to be uncollectible each remaining member shall be responsible as his additional liability for such unpaid share or part thereof to an amount equal to such remaining member's original liability or to such further amount as may be prescribed in the certificate of incorporation; such additional liability, however, to be in the same proportion that the said remaining member's voting power of all the remaining members.

Assuming that the indebtedness of the Ass'n was \$30,000, the original liability of each of the 300 members would be 1/300th of \$30,000, or \$100. If we assume that 100 of the members are irresponsible, and their respective proportionate shares of such indebtedness uncollectible, \$20,000 of the indebtedness would be assumed and paid by the 200 responsible members in discharge of their "original liability," and the remaining \$10,000 would also have to be assumed by the 200 responsible members on a per capita basis, and the proportionate share of each "responsible member" in this deficit would be \$50, making the total liability of the 200 responsible members \$150 each. But, if there were only 200 responsible members, their respective original liability would be \$100 each, or \$10,000, and their "additional liability" under the statute would be another \$100 each, or \$10,000. This would mean that only \$20,000 could be collected for the payment of obligations amounting to \$30,000. But creditors would have no cause for complaint, as the provisions of the statute are plain, and all creditors must be assumed to have dealt with the association with full knowledge of its resources and the liabilities of its members.—*147 Atl. Rep. 550.*

The Canadian Wheat Pool is sending out particularly attractive Christmas cards typifying the magnitude of their operations from the country elevator to the seaboard. A shock of wheat adorns the cover of the three-page greeting.

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Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

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General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

A PUBLISHER often gives the best position to his regular customers. Advertisers who are in the habit of cancelling, soon lose this co-operation.—*Printers Ink.*

MANCHESTER, ENG.—Henry Simon, Ltd., has again favored us with its very attractive day by day calendar, each day having a contribution from some well-known writer to serve as an inspiration.

SIDNEY HAMMER MILL feeders were recently installed by Paterson Seed Co., Ada; National Feed Mills, Yellow Springs; Outville Day & Grain Co., Outville; Sunshine Feed Stores, Galena; McComb Elevator, McComb.

COLFAX, WASH.—The past season has shown considerable activity in this territory toward preparation for handling grain in bulk. The three units installed for the Vollmer Clearwater Co., which were a conversion of old warehouses to a bulking system, have worked to a nicety and the company is well pleased.—Colfax Iron Works.

UTICA, N. Y.—Catalog No. 43, now being distributed by Munson Mill Machinery Co., describes its Superior Batch Mixer in detail, and covers everything of interest to prospective buyers. Of particular interest are the letters from users of this machine. Readers of Grain Dealers Journal can secure a copy of this catalog by writing the company.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Chas. Piez, chairman of the board of the Link-Belt Co., is to be named president of the merchant fleet corporation by Pres. Hoover, with the third highest salary in the government. As recently as Dec. 3 Mr. Piez began serving his term as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the largest engineering organization in the world.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—H. G. Onstad, who became general manager and vice president of the James Stewart Corporation some time ago, is finding the work very much to his liking, being able to bring to bear the knowledge obtained by his 24 years' experience with the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. in its grain elevator department, Barnett & Record Co., and as chief engineer of the Fegles Construction Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Patent Office is so far behind in its work of issuing patents that many inventors are suffering from infringements against which they cannot proceed because the government has not yet issued the patent. Dec. 6 there were 1,798 applications for patents awaiting action. Applications for many of the patents granted in 1929 were filed in 1925, four years ago. On Dec. 17 patent No. 1,739,635, filed Feb. 8, 1923, was issued, after more than six years. While many of the delays are due to dilatory tactics by the inventor, most of the trouble is caused by too small a staff in the Patent Office, which the government operates at a profit, inventors paying for all service. It is the more unreasonable as the government patent does not guarantee that the patent will not be set aside by the courts for lack of novelty.

New Data on Roller Chain Drives.

A new roller chain data book, No. 1257, is said to be the most complete manual for the selection and application of chain drives.

This 96-page book illustrates the construction of chains and wheels and presents many applications of Link-Belt Roller Chain on light and heavy duty industrial drives, and on all types of machinery, tractors and trucks.

Besides enabling the engineer to choose the correct design this book helps him to figure costs. Lists of wheels are given up to 81 teeth. Every man in the mechanical department should have a copy in his library. It will be sent gratis to readers of the Grain Dealers Journal on application to the Link-Belt Co.

S. Howes Co., Inc., Acquires Buhler Patents.

Word was recently received at the Silver Creek, N. Y., headquarters of the company that A. C. Barbeau, president of S. Howes Co., had completed negotiations for the purchase of the American patents pertaining to the Buhler Vibrationless Sieve Drive. Those who have had an opportunity of viewing this revolutionary device in action declare that its introduction into American mills and elevators will make obsolete all present methods of driving the sieves of receiving and milling separators, scalping shoes, purifiers and such other milling machines as are actuated by an eccentric movement.

Plainly speaking the Buhler Drive is a self-contained mechanism for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion. It entirely does away with the conventional eccentric shaft, eccentrics, connecting rods and the usual post boxes. As we understand it the Buhler Drive is bolted directly to the shoe and may be driven either by a 1/4 H. P. motor or by a three-quarter inch belt from the separator's fan shaft.

One phase of the situation which will be particularly pleasing to thousands of owners of grain cleaners is that the Buhler Vibrationless Drive can easily be applied to practically all makes and types of machines they are using. The existing eccentric equipment can be entirely removed and discarded and the new device attached in a few hours. Their many other friends will heartily congratulate the S. Howes Co. on its foresight in having secured the Buhler Patents.

An Idaho grain company still holds tickets on which grain was to be delivered by the old Idaho Wheat Growers Ass'n. They never got the grain and never will. The member of the Pool leased his farm to his son that year.

1929 Sets Record in Electrical Business.

The volume and the dollar value of electric equipment produced in 1929 were greatly in excess of the maximum record of any former year, says John Liston in the *General Electric Review* for January. This, he explains, was the result of the increased activities in industry, transportation and communication.

The pragmatic worth of research was graphically indicated by the fact that more than 20% of the total income received was for electric apparatus which as recently as a decade ago was either unknown or of negligible importance commercially.

Two record size turbine generators were completed and placed in service: a 208,000-kilowatt, cross-compound unit, and a 160,000-kilowatt, tandem-compound unit, each the largest of its type so far constructed. Of exceptional interest because of its potential influence on the future of central station practice and possible economies, was the growth in the use of turbines operating at steam pressures of 1200 pounds, the aggregate capacity of such machines completed or under construction being greater than the combined capacities of the preceding six years.

The electrification of railways proceeded at an unprecedented rate, and new records were achieved in the number of electric and oil-electric locomotives built. The gasoline-electric type of railway car was provided with increased power.

With more than 10,000 miles of airways and about 260 intermediate landing fields provided with guide beacons and ground lighting, the United States Department of Commerce was enabled to decide on practical standards for airway and airport lighting systems.

Further developmental work was done on the radio altimeter designed to minimize the hazards of blind flying, while the new magneto compass with special alloys in the magnetic circuit, and the electric fuel supply and engine temperature indicators, were produced on a commercial basis.

Investigations in the field on full-sized transmission lines with a portable lightning generator and the cathode-ray oscillograph revealed the fact that the choke coil, used for years in lightning protective systems, was of little actual value in this service and its use was discontinued. The photoelectric tube was developed commercially for the control of electric circuits through variations in the intensity of light, and the thyatron was practically applied in the control of lighting systems.

Another Answer to the Truck Problem.

In the grain country where farmers are producers and hire their hauling the elevators have experienced unprecedented size in loads hauled. In Southeastern South Dakota there are a good many trucks which are so wide that they fill the driveways, and so long that when the front ends are lifted by the air dumps the end gates extend beyond the trap door, making it impossible to empty the truck without shoveling. The saving in hauling such large loads is to a great extent lost in the time required for unloading.

The answer has been found by several truck drivers, who, not relishing the work with the shovel, built sliding doors in the bottom of the truck box. The truck is driven over the open dump door, the slide in the bottom of the truck box is opened and the grain empties of its own accord, except for some sweeping out of the corners.

Elevator operators who have large trucks to handle might be able to save themselves both time and labor by suggesting this means to the owners of the long trucks.

Herbert Hoover, a little over eighteen months ago, was utterly opposed to any form of farm relief excepting the natural one of reduction in acreage.—*Bennett's News.* And now his Farm Board is doing everything in its power to increase the acreage.

Gasoline and Kerosene Engines in Elevators and Feed Mills.

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Within the past year or two there have been developed and placed on the market by several engine manufacturers stationary automobile type engines designed to burn gasoline or kerosene. The selling effort has been directed particularly toward the small elevator owner or feed miller who was situated where electric power was not available or where power rates or power supply rendered the use of electric power for driving machinery out of the question.

In view of this development and growing use, it might be well to point out some of the precautions which should be taken by the plant owner in the installation of these engines or power units, as they are sometimes called.

IN LOCATING THE ENGINE, consideration should first be given to the construction of a fire resistive engine room or enclosure, building this room of concrete, tile, or brick, with concrete floor and with roof or ceiling of same material. If it is found absolutely impracticable to use these materials, at least enclose the engine in a room lined with metal lath and plaster and with a concrete floor. Secure window ventilation to the outside of the plant when this can be done; if not, run a metal ventilating duct to the outside to a clean location. Permit no openings from the room into the plant proper except possibly the door opening which should be protected by a self-closing metal-clad door, and belt openings which should be kept as small as possible. To install the engine in the open in the mill or elevator will cause heavy fire insurance rate penalties to be inflicted.

The engine manufacturers can supply these engines equipped with gravity, pump, or vacuum tank fuel supply arrangements. Any arrangement which supplies gasoline or kerosene to the engine by gravity is positively dangerous and is prohibited by the fire insurance companies. Therefore, it is necessary to select either pump or vacuum tank feed; the former is probably the most satisfactory. The fuel tank, whether gasoline or kerosene be used, should be buried outside of the building so that the top of the tank is below the engine and below the lowest floor level of adjoining buildings. Keep the fill cap on this tank locked to prevent tampering.

Take particular care to see that the exhaust pipe of the engine is run in as direct a line as possible to the outside of the building where it will not exhaust against combustible material. Support the exhaust pipe securely throughout its length and maintain a clear space of at least two times the diameter of the pipe from all combustible material including the wall through which it passes to the outside. A metal ventilating thimble is the best means for obtaining this clearance where the pipe passes through the wall. Do not fill spaces between pipes and wall with cement or plaster.

Engine backfire has been the cause of numerous fires and serious accidents. A method for the prevention of such fires and accidents which has proved very efficient is to attach a length of pipe at least three feet long to the air intake of the carburetor of the engine so that the pipe terminates at a point well away from the explosive vapors and gases which usually surround the carburetor. When backfire occurs the flame is confined within the pipe and ignition of the vapors and gases does not occur.

After the engine is installed and operating, keep it and the engine room clean. This will tend to lengthen the life of the engine and improve its efficiency. Mount a fire extinguisher of the carbon tetrachloride type just outside the door of the engine room and maintain it properly so that it will be ready for use if needed.

A safe rule for the elevator or feed mill owner to follow is to get into touch with his fire insurance company before installing the engine, or better yet, before the engine is purchased. Tell your company of your plans and ask their advice. In many cases such action

will prevent excessive insurance rate increases and hazardous engine installations.

Chimney Thru the Grain Bin.

They don't build them that way any more, but there are country grain elevators with the office in the building, and of course it is a saving of space to use the room above the office for a grain storage bin.

At Mediapolis, Ia., the chimney for the office stove ran straight up thru the bin, where it was subjected to the pressure of the grain, and of course the chimney was inaccessible above the office ceiling. The odor of smoke was noticed in the office Oct. 25, and in the evening was detected also on the street, without evident cause. At 2 a. m. the elevator burned to the ground, destroying the evidence that the fire started from the chimney passing thru the grain.

Mutuals Abreast of the Times.

In the past a mutual fire insurance company was a class company organized by and operated for the benefit of some particular industry such as the grain, milling, lumber, farming, cotton, woolen and others, but mutual insurance is anything but static and the pronounced success it attained in its special fields opened the door for its entry into the field of general business.

The class mutuals while retaining their individuality, are uniting for the operation of joint offices and the issuance of joint policies because it is realized that the business man of today wants to center his insurance and doesn't care to have twenty policies of \$5,000 each when he can get one for \$100,000.

Expansion of industry since war days called for more underwriting capacity and as the class mutuals were in a strong financial position it was natural that they should step in to furnish it.—J. J. Fitzgerald in *Indianapolis Star*.

Frank Kell Announces New Grain Route.

Frank Kell, prominent grain dealer and miller of Wichita Falls, Tex., who just purchased the Missouri & North Arkansas Ry., running from Joplin, Mo., to Helena, Ark., has announced a proposed grain port on the Mississippi River in connection with a barge line therefrom to New Orleans.

This will provide a shorter route to the Gulf from the Grain belt, and the barge time requirements will be reduced one-half.

The line just acquired connects with the Katy, Frisco, and Kansas City Southern at Joplin, and connects with Memphis, Tenn., at the other terminus.

French millers must use at least 97% of domestic wheat in the manufacture of ordinary flour, according to an edict issued and effective Dec. 15. A minimum of 20% domestic wheat is required under stipulated conditions where specialty flours are to be made. Germany, Italy, Austria, and several of the other foreign countries have taken similar steps to stimulate domestic production of wheat in hope of reducing their imports. The U. S. Farm Board is not being consulted.

Grain Carriers

SURPLUS CARS on Nov. 30 numbered 181,189, an increase of 26,032 box cars over the same period of 1928.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The "Binnendyk" which was chartered to take a portion of cargo of barley from Baltimore, burned before taking on the grain.

FRANK McMANAMY has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the ensuing year. Each commissioner takes his turn at this post in rotation.

COMING REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARD meetings are as follows: Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9; Columbus, O., Jan. 14; New York City, Jan. 17; and Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.

CUMULATIVE LOADINGS FOR 1928 still hold second place for the past 5-yr. period being exceeded only in the year 1928. Loadings for the first 48 weeks of the past five years were: 2,234,783 for 1929; 2,324,236 for 1928; 2,208,570 for 1927; 2,198,405 for 1926; and 2,100,069 for 1925.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has chosen a special committee to consider the consolidation of New England railroads, proposals for which are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The interest of the grain exchange lies in the effect such consolidation would have on the movement of grain and grain products. It was conceded the Boston & Albany should remain independent.

J. B. EASTMAN of Boston, and Robert M. Jones of Knoxville, Tenn., were appointed by President Hoover on Dec. 17, as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission for terms of seven years beginning Jan. 1. Mr. Eastman has been a member of the Commission for more than ten years representing the New England section. Mr. Jones succeeds Richard V. Taylor of Mobile, Ala., appointed three years ago to fill out an unexpired term.

CARS loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Dec. 7 totaled 47,983, a reduction of 8,716 cars under the corresponding week last year but 3,749 cars over the same period in 1927. In the Western districts alone loading of grain and grain products amounted to 34,953 cars, a reduction of 3,433 cars under the same week in 1928. Loadings for the past five weeks were 38,698 for Nov. 30; 29,760 for Nov. 23; 35,874 for Nov. 16; 39,307 for Nov. 9; and 38,336 for Nov. 2.

THE ROCK ISLAND will construct a line in Dallam, Hartley, Moore and Hutchinson Counties, Tex. Plans call for the immediate construction of a line between Dalhart and Morse, a distance of 60 miles, which will represent an expenditure of \$1,500,000. The new line will extend north and east from Dalhart across the panhandle and through a level farming section at present without railway service. The eastern terminus of the new line at Morse connects with the line from Liberal to Amarillo, Tex.

Alabama Asks Lower Rates.

Hearing was held at Anniston, Ala., on Dec. 13 on a grain and grain products rate case wherein Anniston grain dealers alleged excessive rate charges. An effort was originally made by some to have the case combined with hearings on the Hoch-Smith Resolution.

A revision of rates will save this section \$100,000 annually, it was alleged. Grain and milling interests of the South, West and Northwest took interest in this case, decision on which should be forthcoming shortly.

The Alabama Public Service Commission just closed its hearing at Selma, Ala., on a citation of the Commission to all railroads in the state to show why rates on hay, straw and

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ladder should not be revised downward. A decision will be forthcoming shortly.

Carriers proposed to cancel existing commodity rates on these products and increase charges for such transportation by placing same in the class rate category.

New 187 Mile Line for Central Oregon.

The first Interstate Commerce Commission decision of its kind directs the Union Pacific to construct a 187-mile line from Crane to Crescent Lake, Ore., costing \$12,000,000, and penetrating perhaps one of the largest flat areas within the confines of this state. Connection is made at the latter point with the Southern Pacific System. This order is found in the Commission's decision on Docket No. 19,680, made public Dec. 13. The Union Pacific protested. The decision is without precedent in transportation history.

The case grew out of a complaint of the Public Service Commission of Oregon against the Central Pacific Ry., Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and other carriers, alleging the defendant carriers had failed and refused to provide reasonable and adequate facilities of transportation to a large section within the State of Oregon.

"The basic resources of the territory which will be affected by the new line are grain, livestock, farm and dairy products, lumber and fruits," stated Commissioner Farrell, who turned in a dissenting vote.

"It is not expected," said the Commission's report, "that the extension will be profitable in itself, but as a feeder of the Union Pacific it will probably earn a fair return on the investment."

The Union Pacific representatives stated "that the nature and resources of the territory are such as to prohibit development of sufficient traffic to sustain the line."

I. C. C. Activities.

In 22,946, Kansas Flour Mills Corp., Kansas City, Mo., v. A. & S. et al., alleges rates and charges in violation of Sec. 1, 3 and 6 of the act, in asking reparation and rates for the future on wheat from stations in Okla. and Tex. on the Santa Fe to Anthony, Kan., and Alva and Cherokee, Okla., there milled in transit and shipped to destinations in Tex.

In 21,655, Aberdeen (S. D.) Chamber of Commerce et al. v. St. Paul et al., the examiner has recommended that the Commission find not unreasonable but unduly prejudicial the rates on sweet clover seed from points in South Dakota to destinations in No. Dak., Minn., Ia., Wis., Neb., Mo. and Ill., and from points in No. Dak. and Minn. to points in So. Dak.

In I. & S. 3389 the I. C. C. suspended from Dec. 10 until July 10, 1930, the operation of certain schedules as published in Supp. 6 to Rock Island tariff I. C. C. No. C-11821. The suspended schedules proposed to cancel the rates and routes on grain and its products from points in Kansas, etc., to destinations in New Mexico on the Santa Fe Ry.'s branch formerly known as the New Mexico Central Ry., when via Torrence, N. Mex.

Beacon Mfg. Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y., was awarded reparations and an adjustment of transit rules, regulations and practices of the New York Central and Lehigh Valley roads. Unreasonable charges were alleged before the I. C. C. on grain and grain products and by-products originating in central, western and southern territories, milled-in-transit at Cayuga and reshipped as mixed feed to New England destinations. The Commission gives the roads involved until Dec. 30 to make reasonable transit rules and regulations.

In 21,458, Waggoner-Gates Mfg. Co. v. Santa Fe et al., rates on grain moving over lines other than the Missouri Pacific, points in Ark., Colo., Ia., Kan., Mo., Neb., Okla., and Wyo., to Kansas City, Mo-Kan., thence over the Missouri Pacific to Independence, Mo., there milled in transit and the product reshipped via Kansas City to destinations on the Milwaukee Road in Ill., Ia., Minn., and Wis., alleged not applicable and unreasonable and otherwise unlawful. The

question is whether Independence is entitled to transit on the grain moving over the routes indicated. The I. C. C. examiner said not, and recommended dismissal of the complaint.

In No. 22,924, North Pacific Millers' Ass'n, of Seattle, Wash., et al. v. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. et al., establishment of uniform and equal rates, rules and regulations applicable on services rendered by the carriers in connection with the transportation and delivery of grain and grain products and for interpretation of the rules as contained in the North Pacific Freight Bureau Tariff I. C. C. No. 269, in the interest of uniformity and equality, and the establishment of a specific rule or regulation in connection therewith which will be definite and certain, reasonable, nondiscriminatory and nonprejudicial for the future, is asked, with reparations.

Lake Navigation Comes to a Close.

The coastal laws of Canada were not suspended this year for the first time in a decade and foreign vessels were not allowed therefore to load grain for winter storage at a Canadian port for shipment to a Canadian port next spring. A number of vessels of Canadian registry, however, are loaded for winter storage and tied up in various ports.

Nature called a halt to the interlake movement of grain on Dec. 14, not waiting for an official announcement to that effect.

Some 85 vessels holding over 27 million bushels of grain are now tied up for winter storage in Buffalo. The season just concluded has not been a good one. Apart from bad storms which have taken a heavy toll of both ships and men, the period of grain congestion resulted in impaired earning capacity.

Despite navigation being closed Nov. 30, the "Mathewston" and the "Donovan" left Ft. William, on Dec. 7 for Buffalo. Both were laden with grain. When last heard from they had successfully navigated the Soo locks.

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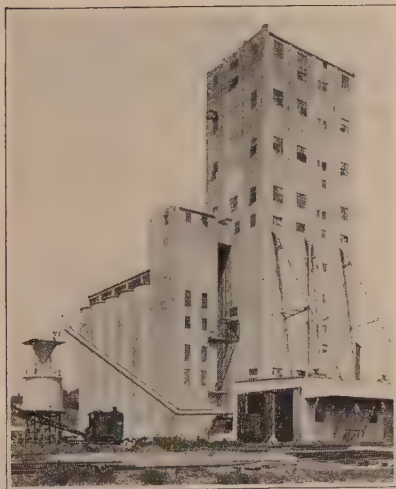
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Feedstuffs

Few States Without Feedingstuffs Laws.

Arizona, Montana, and the District of Columbia are set forth as the three states of the union not having so far, enacted feeding-stuffs regulations, according to the recent digest released by C. J. Kucera, ex-sec'y of the South-western Millers League, Kansas City, Mo.

As far as possible, the food and drug laws are to be enforced relative to feeds in Arizona and Montana, with federal laws and regulations governing in the District of Columbia.

Damages for Refusal of Feed Shipment.

L. C. Cox, Cotton Valley, La., contracted for a carload of feed to be shipped by the Whyte Feed Mills from Pine Bluff, Ark., to Cotton Valley, but refused to accept the shipment, which was returned to seller.

The Whyte Feed Mills brot suit for loss of anticipated profits and for \$160.13 as liquidated damages, being freight both ways and expense of unloading car, but the court cut this down to \$94.56. The appeal was taken by defendant Cox, the plaintiff did not like the denial of anticipated profits, and the Court of Appeal of Louisiana on Nov. 18, 1929, affirmed the decision.—124 *Southern Rep.* 430.

Cottonseed Crushers Plead for Protective Tariff.

T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, Tex., president of the Texas Cottonseed 'Crushers' Ass'n, addressing the Dallas (Tex.) Agricultural Club, stated that there must be a tax placed on foreign oils or the cottonseed oil industry will pass out of existence.

"The Federal government is taking some steps to grade cottonseed and to have it sold on a quality basis. When this is done a better grade of seed will be produced and consequently a better grade of cottonseed products."

He urged that the Dallas Agricultural Club lend a hand in obtaining a tax on coconut oil and a move to help farmers understand an industry which means millions of dollars to them, and which is threatened and will cease to exist unless something is done to protect it.

Dry-Milk Institute to Push Animal Feed Market.

Development of its animal feed market is one of the big projects that the American Dry Milk Institute will carry on in 1930. This was decided upon at a membership meeting of the Institute held earlier this month in Chicago.

The animal feed development work will be carried on through manufacturers of prepared feeds and direct to farmers by stressing the farm uses of dry-skim milk. "A barrel on every farm" have been adopted as the progressive slogan for 1930.

A report made to the meeting by E. E. Schnetzler and H. L. Kempster of the University of Missouri showed that dry-skim milk is every bit as good for poultry fattening as semi-solid buttermilk. Another report from Johnson County, Wyo., showed that dry-skim milk is very valuable in saving and raising "bum lambs" in the western states.

An instructive feature of the meeting was an inspection trip to the Institute's new laboratory. The laboratory, whose chief business it is to make tests of powdered skim milk samples submitted by manufacturers and users of dry skim milk, has often been spoken of as the "Supreme Court" of dry skim milk grades.

An amendment to the by-laws approved at this meeting provides for international memberships. Manufacturers of dry-skim milk in all other lands may now belong, which progressive move is thought particularly designed to permit including Canadian manufacturers. The Institute, thereby, will enlarge and extend the scope of its activities.

To Test Iodine for Lambs.

The animal husbandry department of the University of California has just started experiments to determine the effect of iodine in the ration on lambs, the trial to cover a 90-day period.

Four lots of 25 lambs each will be observed by Prof. R. F. Miller, who is conducting the experiment.

One lot will receive rolled barley, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal; the second to be fed rolled barley, 5% fish meal and alfalfa hay; the third group will get rolled barley, 10% fish meal and alfalfa hay, and the fourth pen rolled barley, cottonseed meal and a trace of potassium iodide.

It is believed that lack of iodine in the rations fed in this region may be preventing the best development. This test will also determine what other additions should be made, if any, to the rations.

Albert Nowak Passes On.

Albert Nowak, president and founder of the Nowak Milling Co. of Hammond, Ind., died at his home in Buffalo, on December 23, at the age of 75.

On May 1, 1898, Mr. Nowak, who was conducting a small grocery store in Buffalo, bought his first supply of feed, to be sold to his grocery customers. This first order consisted of 10 bushels of oats, half a ton of bran and middlings, half a ton of hay, 5 bushels of corn and 2 bushels of wheat.

In 1907, when his son, Maxwell M., had reached the age of 21, the two men formed a partnership under the name of A. Nowak & Son. The business continued to expand, but it was not until 1910 that the first full carload of feed was sold.

In 1915 the partnership was changed to a corporation, with father and son still the guiding spirits. In 1918 the plant at Hammond, Ind., was bought and it was here that the father saw the realization of his thirty-year-old dream.

Tankage or Skim Milk for Hogs.

By JOHN M. EVVARD, STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IA.

Some years ago we ran a comprehensive feeding experiment in which we carried pregnant sows thru the winter on different feeds. We fed corn to one group, corn and oats to another, corn with alfalfa hay allowed in a rack to a third group, and corn with meal tankage of the 60 per cent protein grade to a fourth bunch. The results showed what a marvelous effect the feeding had upon the litter.

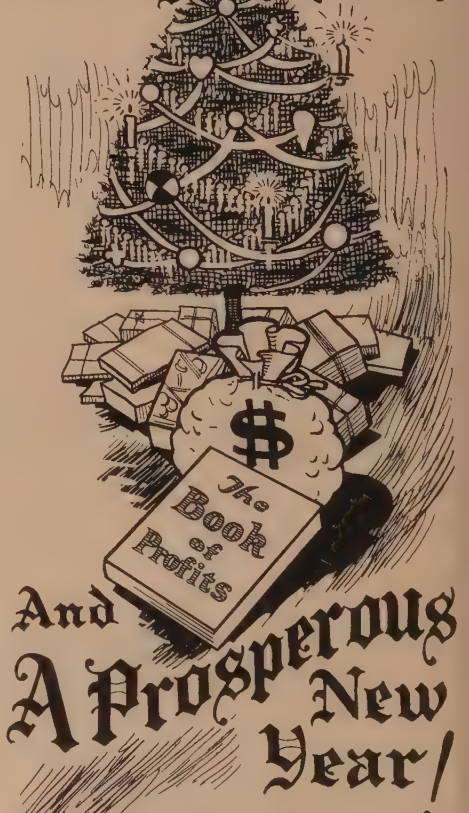
When meat meal tankage was used to balance the corn ration the results were the best of all. The pigs were heavier, they were better coated, they were stronger, they showed a higher condition, and the sows had an abundance of milk available at farrowing.

In later years we found we get better success with our brood sows and their litters if we feed in conjunction with the corn and other basal feed and alfalfa hay some meat-meal tankage, or skim milk, or a good supplemental mixture made up of tankage two parts, linseed or cot-

tonseed meal one part by weight. Where plenty of wheat middlings are available a good supplemental mixture may be made up of meat-meal tankage, wheat middlings, cottonseed meal, and linseed oil meal mixed in equal parts by weight. During pregnancy the use of approximately one pound a head a day of that mixture is advisable. If straight tankage is used, then two-fifths to one-half pound is sufficient. If the tankage and the linseed oil meal combination is pressed into service, around one-half pound.

Don't forget the mineral mixture. A good mineral mixture may be made up as follows: Salt, 20 parts; high calcium limestone, 40 parts (5 to 10 parts of this 40 may be substituted with wood ashes); bone meal or ground bone black, 37 parts; iron oxide or a high iron carrying Venetian red, 3 parts. That totals 100 pounds. Now to the 100 pounds of that mixture add approximately one-third of an ounce of potassium iodide and mix thoroly. When incorporating the potassium iodide it is wise first to completely mix it with a couple of pounds of salt.

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Germany's Trade in Barley.

Germany is the largest barley importing country in the world, taking 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bus. a year, about 30,000,000 bus. being from the United States and 12,000,000 bus. from Canada.

The Germans are excellent judges of the quality of beer, and the barley used for malting preliminary to its conversion into the foaming beverage must be of unquestioned quality. Therefore the brewers use only home grown barley, and if barley of the right quality is not sufficient at home they go to Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Denmark for supplies.

The barley imported from America is considered good enough for hog feed, for which purpose it is largely used, but it must be clean, otherwise the customs may place 30 marks per ton more duty on it, if it contains over 12 per cent wild oats.

Germany leads Europe in the manufacture of pot and pearl barley, having come to the front since England prohibited the bleaching of barley. About 7,000,000 bus. is used annually in the pearl barley trade, and an equal quantity is consumed in the manufacture of malt coffee.

Federal No. 2 barley from the United States enjoys a deserved popularity with the German feeders, the grade requirement of 46 lbs. to the bushel and 10 per cent of wild oats, while making it easy for the American exporter to satisfy the inspector, allows a price low enough to meet competition and gives the feeder the maximum in nutritive value at low cost.

A delegation from Western Canada went abroad to study the grain import markets, and Professor T. J. Harrington of the Manitoba Agricultural College, found that,

The Bremen Ass'n of Barley Importers at the largest feed barley port in Germany, prohibits its members from importing Canadian western feed barley, because it contains 18 per cent wild oats. Hamburg and Dusseldorf have a similar regulation. Merchants, grinders and feeders were all emphatic that if a grade of feed barley could be supplied, with less wild oats, there would be a market for it. In normal years the

American grade federal No. 2 just suits the German trade.

This year, because of the "scab," the sale of this grade is prohibited, with the result that American exporters are mixing Canadian barley in the proportions of about one-third No. 4 Canada western, one-third rejected, and one-third feed, and selling it under a private grade, No. 2 federal barley, Canadian origin. It is also quite within the realm of possibility that some of the prohibited No. 2 federal is mixed off in this grade.

The No. 2 federal is defined as follows: Test weight 46 pounds per Winchester bushel, 86 per cent sound barley, 0.5 per cent heat damaged, 10 per cent wild oats, oats or other grain, singly or combined, 3 per cent foreign material, 10 per cent skinned and broken grain, 10 per cent other classes of barley, including 2 per cent black barley.

In Holland and Belgium much the same situation exists as in Germany, first, because their imports are largely for transshipment up the Rhine into Germany, and, second, the local conditions are much the same; for example, in Belgium there is a duty of 6 francs per 100 kilograms if the barley contains 15 per cent wild oats, so that cleaner feed barley is also in demand in this country. The duty on barley is 50 marks per metric ton from countries that have a trade treaty with Germany, and 70 marks per metric ton from countries which have not a trade treaty. Therefore, Canadian barley has to pay 20 marks per ton more than all other barley exporting countries, excepting Australia. This means 11 cents per bushel, which practically excludes Canadian barley for industrial purposes.

"Scabby" Barley Conference Slated at Ames, Ia.

Under the leadership of Dr. Dickson, of the University of Wisconsin, leading plant pathologists of the country will meet at Ames, Ia., on Dec. 30, to discuss all the pros and cons of scabby barley, campaigns looking towards eradication, educational work, etc.

For News of the new feed mills, business changes, improvements and fires in the feed plants, see elsewhere the Department "Grain and Feed Trade News."

Corn Gluten Meal for Hogs.

Experiments by the state at Manhattan, Kan., indicate that corn gluten meal is a more valuable protein supplement for corn as a hog feed when hogs have access to alfalfa pasture than when they have access to alfalfa hay. It is thought that the alfalfa pasture furnishes the pigs with a larger supply of essential vitamins than does the hay.

Professor Auel summarized the tests by the following observations:

"Corn gluten meal proved to be less satisfactory from the standpoint of daily gains, cost of gains, and finish than tankage when each was fed alone as a protein supplement with corn on alfalfa pasture.

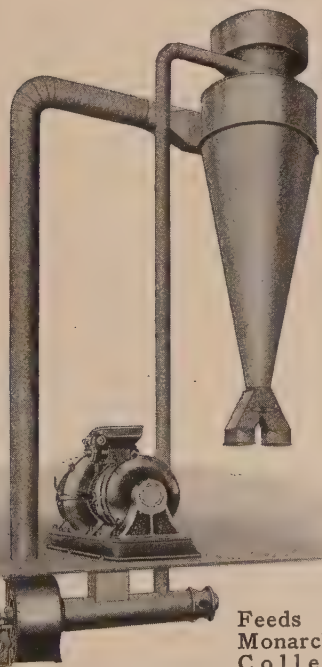
"Feeding bone meal with the corn gluten meal increased its value materially from the standpoint of daily gains, costs of gains, and finish when fed to hogs on alfalfa pasture.

The addition of tankage to the corn gluten meal (40 per cent tankage, 60 per cent corn gluten meal) proved to be no more satisfactory than the addition of bone meal from the standpoint of daily gains and finish, but was less satisfactory from the standpoint of cost of gains."

The data on the last experiment are given in the following table:

Days fed	130
Pigs per lot.....	10
	Pounds.
Average initial weight.....	63.93
Average final weight.....	260.03
Total gain per pig.....	196.10
Average daily gain	1.51
Average daily ration—	
Shelled corn (self-fed).....	5.17
Tankage (hand-fed).....	..
Corn gluten meal (hand-fed)36
Bone meal (hand-fed)02
Alfalfa pasture
Feed per 100 lbs. gain—	
Shelled corn (self-fed).....	342.43
Tankage (hand-fed).....	..
Corn gluten meal (hand-fed)	24.12
Bone meal (hand-fed).....	1.27
Feed cost per 100 lbs. gain.....	\$6.19
Feed prices: Shelled corn, 91c bu.; tankage, \$75 ton; corn gluten meal, \$50 ton; bone meal, \$55 ton.	

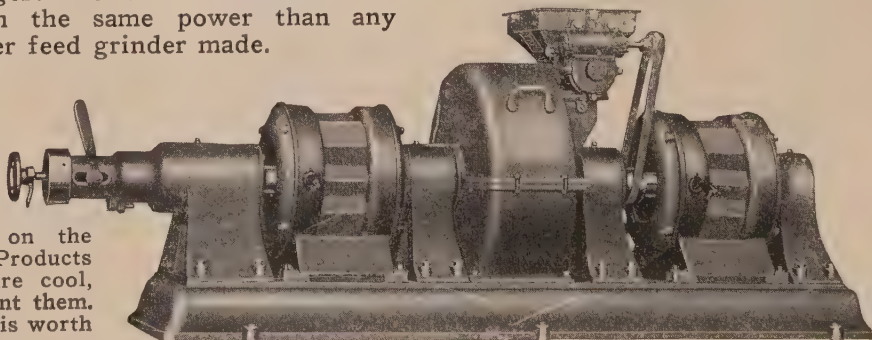
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Spontaneous Combustion in Dairy Feed.

By EUGENE ARMS, Mgr. Mutual Fire Prevention Buro.

Spontaneous combustion was made the subject of inquiry at a recent meeting called by the National Fire Protection Ass'n, working in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture. Upwards of ninety industries and governmental bureaus were present, and the discussion covered spontaneous ignition of a great variety of products from saw dust to nitro cellulose.

Of particular interest to the grain trade were the facts brought relative to spontaneous combustion of grain, dairy feeds and hay. There is, it would seem from the discussion, very little known as to the scientific reasons or methods by which matter generates heat. Of course oxidization occurs, but many theories are advanced as to the reason for oxidization. Some of the scientists claim and seem to have grounds for believing, that products of certain chemical composition favor the generation of bacteria, and that these bacteria throw off dead matter which has a high affinity for oxygen. The absorption of oxygen increases the temperature to a point where chemical action results again accelerating the absorption of oxygen. The chemical process generates combustible or explosive gases, and when the ignition point is reached the gas quite often explodes or at least burns rapidly putting the fire out of control almost immediately.

Whether the heating is first produced by bacteria or by purely chemical processes, it is clear that insofar as grains, dairy feeds and hay are concerned the moisture content is responsible for the beginning of the process of decomposition which generates the heat. The representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture described the conditions under which several fires occurred following the New England floods of last year. Others told of the several fires which were positively known to have occurred in bins of oats during the 1927 season. The oats that year were particularly damp and filled with weed seeds.

Many instances were cited of fires originating in dairy feeds of all grades. Distillers' Grains, Brewers' Grains, molasses feeds of various kinds, corn gluten, and other products are known to have ignited by the process of self generated heat. The answer, insofar as can be determined was in each case that the moisture content of the dairy feed was too high.

A case occurring in New York this month illustrates the possibilities. A slight fire was discovered and put out at the plant of the Attica Mills, Attica, New York. Fire originated under the floor of the warehouse and on the top of a concrete wall. Investigation brought to light at least six other places on the top of the concrete wall where dairy feed had sifted through between the floor and the wall of the frame warehouse and accumulated on the top of the concrete wall. Moisture had accumulated in the feed, and all of the piles were so hot as to constitute an immediate fire hazard. The investigator called upon two other dairy feed manufacturers upon his return trip and found a similar condition of accumulations of dairy feeds under the floors in each case, and these piles were all hot.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the danger from heating dairy feeds. During September of this year some brewers' grains were found to be heating in a bin at a New York warehouse. The grains were drawn off, supposedly cooled and sacked. A day later the ignition point was reached, a gas explosion occurred of sufficient volume to start fires throughout the plant and it was totally destroyed. Similar fires have often occurred before. There is only one safe place for heating feeds and that is out in the open or in locations where their burning cannot damage other property.

When the Lawton, Mich., warehouse burned this last summer the cause of fire was unknown, and may or may not have been caused

by spontaneous combustion of the various kinds of dairy feeds stored. Several days after the fire was extinguished, and the salvage removed, some sacks of salvage which had been at the bottom of the pile and were untouched by fire originally had been placed on a platform of another plant. These sacks, sitting out singly and exposed to the air on all sides, took fire and burned, doing some damage to the platform itself. Here undoubtedly, the moisture absorbed by the feed during the fire started the heating which resulted in ignition.

While the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National Fire Protection Ass'n are determining the scientific cause, much can be done to prevent fires by careful determination of moisture content when manufactured, when stored, and regular inspection for heating at all times during storage.

Proso, or Hog Millet for Livestock Feed.

By JOHN H. MARTIN, AGRONOMIST.

Unhulled proso seed, or hog millet, has a composition very similar to that of oats and is slightly higher in feeding value than oats when fed to livestock.

Experiments conducted by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that a bushel of proso weighing 56 pounds is necessary to produce the same gain on hogs as a bushel of barley weighing only 48 pounds and that it produces a greater percentage of lean meat and a softer fat on hogs than does barley.

Recent experiments in Colorado indicated that proso was equal in feeding value to corn and barley for pigs and lambs.

Proso is eaten very readily by all kinds of livestock but should be ground before being fed. It is relished by poultry, and it is a common ingredient in commercial birdseed. Proso can be fed to chickens in unthreshed bundles, as the seed is shelled out easily by scratching.

Seed dealers frequently make the statement that "the crop is harvested while the plant is still green, so that the straw makes valuable hay." It is true that the stems, leaves and chaff are still rather green at the time the seed ripens, but they are not liked by stock.

The legal weight for millet seed of 50 pounds per bushel has been established by several of the States, but there is no standard for the U. S. Proso is regarded as a millet in these laws. The average weight of clean, plump proso seed is about 56 pounds per bushel, and this is the weight used by the U. S. D. A. in determining the acre yields.

Proso is the common millet of the Old World which has been grown since prehistoric times as an important grain crop for human food. Probably it was first introduced into the U. S. by Russian immigrants and is grown only to a limited extent here. Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and North Dakota lead in production. Seed companies in all parts of the country, however, offer proso seed for sale.—U. S. D. A. Bulletin 1162.

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CHICAGO

Mr. Schmidt of Waunakee has stopped grinding iron—

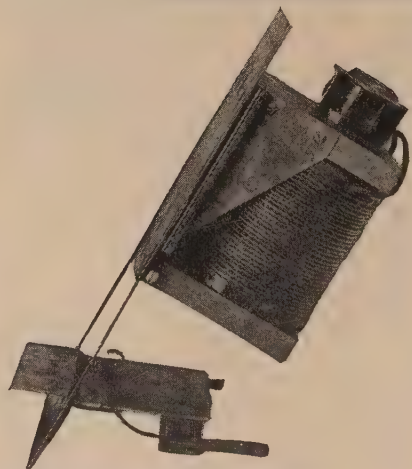
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**MAGNETIC
SEPARATION**

Up in Waunakee, Wisconsin, C. J. Schmidt is an enterprising grain, feed, and coal dealer who decided last July to take a chance on a Dings Magnetic Separator. Two months later he writes—

"... Enclosed please find check for the Magnetic Separator you installed on our Jay Bee Mill in July. After using it for sixty days trial we found out how much iron we ground up for feed before using the Separator. It sure gets the iron and wouldn't think of running our mill without it now."

Let us send you the details of a Dings Separator suitable for your own mill. It will save its cost in dull blades many times over, prevent iron and explosion besides eliminating the dangers of lawsuits from selling feed containing iron.

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APPROVED BY THE MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

EL CAMPO RICE MILLING CO., El Campo, Tex., filed trademark Ser. No. 284,293, the letters "SUPERVALU," particularly descriptive of developing grains, starter mash, baby-chick scratch feed, dairy rations, mixed feed for livestock and poultry.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cans

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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocanut oil meal,	Molasses,
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal,
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feed Grinder

Barley vs. Corn as Hog Feed..

According to a late release from the North Dakota Agricultural College, when 100 pounds of barley cost the same as 90 pounds of corn, the barley will make as cheap gains on fattening hogs as the corn.

Grain Mixture for Cows.

Farmers who come to the elevator man for suggestions on what to mix with their home grown corn silage, alfalfa and clover hay for the milking herd can be told that 300 lbs. each of ground corn, oats and barley, 300 lbs. of wheat bran and 200 lbs. of linseed meal will give satisfactory results. Such a mixture will contain about 12.5 per cent digestible protein.

When feeding the clover hay with silage there should be added to the above mixture 100 lbs. of a high protein feed such as linseed meal, gluten meal, cottonseed meal or soy bean meal.

Farm Bureau Federation Forms Feed Purchasing Agency.

The National Farm Bureau Com'ite on Co-operative Purchasing was formed at a meeting in Chicago by representatives of the purchasing departments from farm bureaus of 28 states. This new body will act as a clearing house.

This new com'ite will be divided into divisions, each of which will concern itself with problems concerning one commodity, such as feed, seed, fertilizer, etc. D. M. Cash, Columbus, O., as sec'y. Elevator operators will continue to supply quality goods at a reasonable price.

Feed Mixer for the Farmer.

When a dairyman insists that he will mix the ingredients on the farm the feed dealer can offer the following as far superior to the scoop shovel.

Buy a barrel type cement mixer for \$1 and hook up the 1½ h.p. engine that is used to run the milking machine. A few minutes in this device will yield a thoroly mixed ration.

The corn and cob meal can be kept in storage bins nearby. Each batch may consist of, for example, 25 lbs. corn and cob meal, 15 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. linseed meal, 5 lbs. salt, and 2 lbs. minerals, total 55 lbs. feed, not considering the salt and mineral.

Mixing Molasses in a Small Plant.

Thinning molasses with water in order to mix it often results in mouldy feed, the complaints being so sure to follow that the small mixer never should attempt it.

Unless the plant is equipped with a cold process outfit the best plan is to heat the molasses to 180 degrees, thus making it thin enough for mixing.

The formation of small balls or pellets in mixing is highly objectional, especially in poultry feed. Gluten feed takes the molasses so well that 30 per cent can be added without balling.

A good horse feed can be turned out by spraying the molasses into a vertical mixer as the feed enters without the thoro blending required for dairy feeds and hog rations.

In winter time molasses scratch grain is in good demand, and can be turned out by adding 3 to 4 per cent molasses when running thru the mixer.

It will save trouble when mixing to have the molasses barrels on a platform above the heater. The platform should be strong enough to hold several barrels that can be hoisted from the ground by rope and tackle.



Hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature on FEEDING COTTONSEED MEAL for Greater Profit are being distributed to farmers and feeders all over the U. S. A. This means that increasing thousands are finding out that Cottonseed Meal in the ration means greater gains, in quicker time, at less cost.

They are finding out why farmer Jones always had MARKET TOPPERS

When farmer Jones consistently tops the market with his beef cattle and always pockets a lot of extra cash—his neighbors soon know why. When they find out that COTTONSEED MEAL as a source of protein in the livestock ration is the "hole card" of farmer Jones—they are not slow to "give her a trial." Now there are thousands of farmer Jones with thousands of neighbors who are getting wise. The result—a mixed feed using Cottonseed Meal as a source of protein—is source of greater profit to the mixed Feed Dealer. All because demand—or minimum sales resistance means turnover in the mixed feed business. Why not profit by this opportunity, Mr. Dealer?

For information---address Dept. T-GDJ-C

Educational
National Cottonseed

915 Santa Fe Building
Dallas, Texas



Service

Products Association

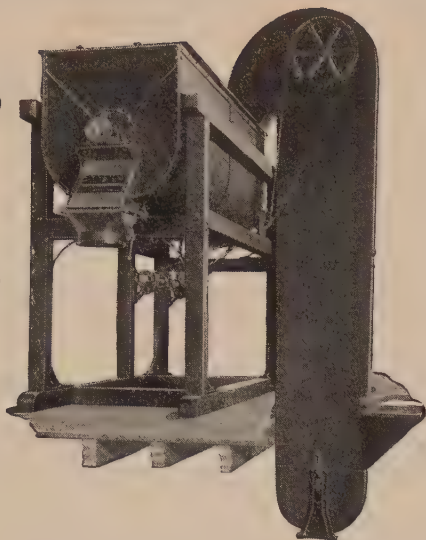
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Columbia, S. C.

**"EUREKA"
3-in-1 FEED MIXER**

1-LOADS

2-MIXES

3-SACKS

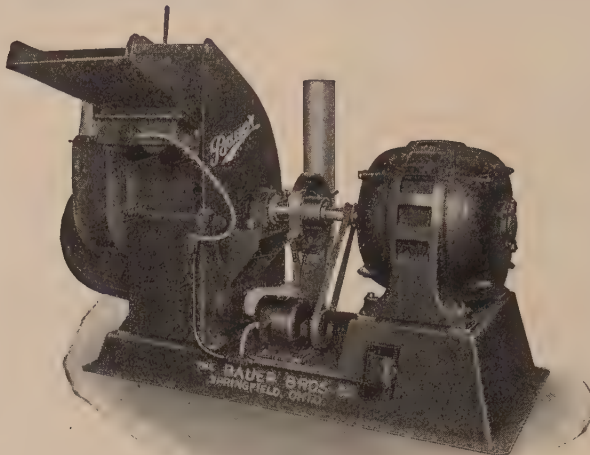


"... very well satisfied ... business it brings us ... really counts ... farmers have their own formulae ... come to us to have feeds mixed ... and buy the ingredients ... right here ... purchased this mixer early 1927 and have been using it entirely to our and the farmers' satisfaction." (2-12-29) Chickasaw Mfg. Co., Chickasaw, Ohio.

Bulletin No. 111-J tells the Tale!

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INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

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ALL STEEL WELDED SEAMS**



Magnetic Separator and Brake Built In, Dustless Cyclone-Collector, Double Bagger, Screens, Screen Extractor, etc. Complete in every detail.

MOTOR, BELT or TEX-ROPE DRIVE

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THE BAUER BROS. CO.

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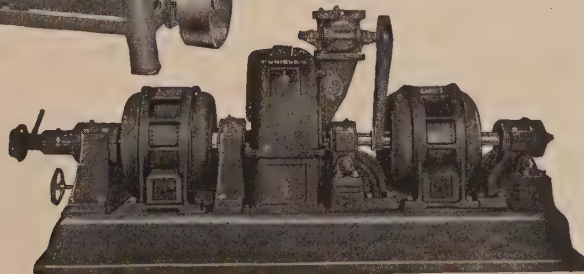
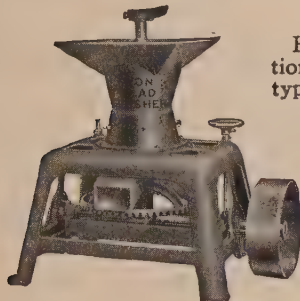
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**OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS!
BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?**

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

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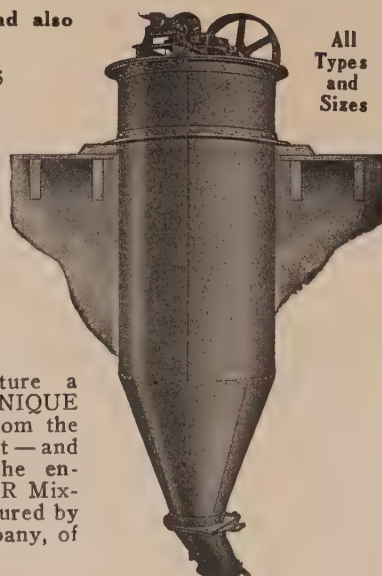
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



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The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
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Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

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CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THE ANNUAL GRAIN AND POULTRY SHOW was held at River Falls, Wis., on Dec. 12-13, under the guidance of H. C. Knipfel, state commissioner of agriculture. This is the ninth annual show.

H. L. SHRADER, extension poultry husbandman of the U. S. D. A., has been chosen to succeed Prof. John E. Ivey, resigned of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as head of the Poultry Science Ass'n. J. Holmes Martin, of the University of Missouri, is sec'y-treasurer.

FROM canned chicken to mixed feeds may seem a far cry, but the S. Howes Co. which supplied the Eureka Feed Mixer used in the chicken feeding plant of the Hormel Co. at Austin, Minn., points out that the new process already consumes 7,000,000 chickens yearly, with a corresponding demand for chickens and for the mixed feed to fatten the fowl.

PROF. JOHN E. IVEY is now associated with the education service department of the Allied Mills, Inc., parent company of the American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill.; Wayne Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and the Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill. He is a recognized leader in this field. He formerly was head of the poultry department at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. Mr. Ivey was recently chosen as president of the American Poultry Science Ass'n. Last year he headed an organization supervising all egg laying contests. His time will be devoted in the South.

To Feed Chicks the First Day.

From time immemorial it has been held by all authorities that baby chicks should not be fed the first two or three days of their lives; but now this has been revolutionized by the Pennsylvania State College, and poultry nutrition experts may have to devise special rations to be added to their list of poultry feeds.

Four groups of chicks as identical as possible were used in the experiment; one group was fed at 24 hours of age, the others at 48, 72 and 96 hours of age, respectively. The chicks were weighed at the end of each week for five weeks.

The chicks that were fed first, that is at 24 hours of age, averaged 309 grams in weight. The 48 hour chicks were next, averaging slightly less than 300 grams. The 72 hour chicks averaged only 263 grams; while the 96 hour bunch averaged 271 grams. Moreover the mortality of the 72 hour chicks was 8 per cent while that of the other groups was only 4 per cent during the five week period.

Other state poultry departments, including Wisconsin, Purdue and Colorado are said to have conducted experiments with results agreeing with the Pennsylvania experiments.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Best Chicken Feed Contains Animal Protein and Minerals.

By ALFRED R. LEE, POULTRY SPECIALIST.

A well-balanced egg-laying ration is a combination of feeds which supply just the necessary amount of nutriment and accessory factors to produce the highest and most economical egg yields. The poultryman strives for this. In determining the makeup of such a feed it is important to remember that protein is the most important and most expensive part of the ration.

Animal protein is superior to vegetable protein in poultry feeding, but vegetable protein may be used economically in some districts where it is comparatively cheap if it is supplemented with additional minerals and a small proportion of protein from animals. Best results are obtained from mash high in animal protein.

For vitamin content of the ration yellow corn, green feed, direct sunlight and cod liver oil are useful. Minerals may be supplied by including limestone, oyster shell, ground bone and iodized salt. From 2 to 5 per cent of bone meal and 1 per cent of salt should be included in mashes.

It is difficult to over-emphasize the value of milk in a poultry ration. The best known knowledge now available is that a well-balanced grain ration may be fed most effectively when ground and mixed as a mash.

Alex Taylor, noted poultry authority of Canada, even goes as far as to say that of the three phases of poultry-raising that feeding is commercially far more important than breeding and management. It is conceded, however, that one must have a well bred-to-lay flock to be really profitable. He says:

Low average egg production is undoubtedly due to feeding hens entirely on whole grain. Hens fed on grain and given all they want and allowed free range, average 50 eggs a year. Biologically tested mash has produced 300-egg hens at a small additional cost above grain fed hens.

A hen is expected to produce several times her weight in eggs in the course of a year and one that lays 200 two ounce eggs produces approximately 44 ounces of egg shells, that is one of the reasons why minerals play such an important part in poultry feeding. If the feed is not sufficient in mineral protein or carbohydrates the bird's system is unquestionably severely strained.

The ration for a laying hen must include the necessary ingredients in the right amount to nourish all parts of the body and make eggs. She may lay for some time at the expense of her body tissues but ultimately the result is lower egg production and higher mortality.

The materials that compose feeds are chemically classified as carbohydrates, fat, protein, ash and water. The carbohydrates and fat consist essentially of carbon and water, that supply heat, energy and fat for the body tissues and yolk for the egg. The proteins form the flesh, feathers, tendons, blood and white of the egg. Proteins in the feed should be as nearly like the proteins forming the chicken and the egg as possible. Ash or minerals play an exceedingly important part in the poultry nutrition.

If a hen is not given a sufficient quantity of minerals she will either stop laying or decrease the size of the egg or produce weak-shelled eggs. Feeding which consists of the birds consuming large quantities of mash gives them large quantities of minerals and are able to maintain body weight under the system of heavy egg production.

Latvian imports of grain have been decreasing the past two years, wheat imports of 42,530 tons in 1926 having fallen to 11,814 in 1928; and Poland is trying to supply what demand there is by paying a premium on all grain and flour exported, beginning Nov. 16, 1929.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
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COTTONSEED MEAL All Grades

Arrival Drafts — Quick Shipments
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ESTABLISHED 1898 Memphis, Tenn.

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COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL

All Grades and Grinds
Duplex Fine Grind and Leaf Meal for Poultry
Mashes
Mixed Cars Our Specialty
The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company
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LINSEED MEAL 34% and 30%

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CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mashes
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SHIPPERS OF

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Sulphured and Natural Oats
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Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

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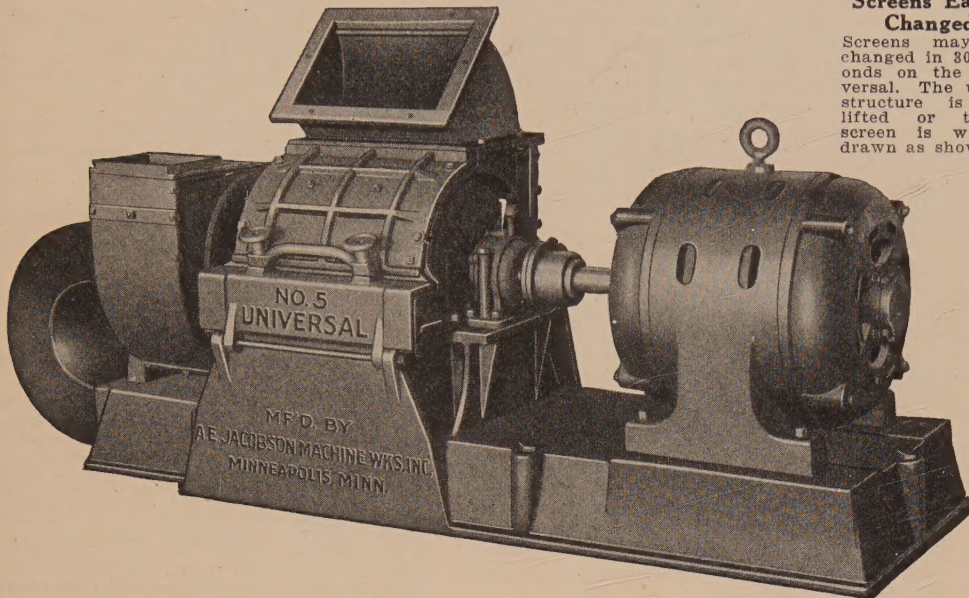
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILL
Use the famous Cene-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

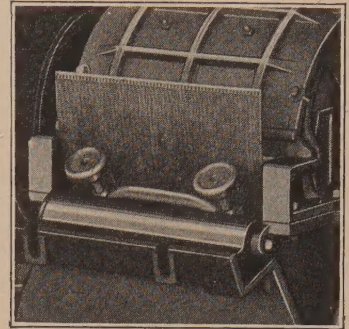
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Screens may be changed in 30 seconds on the Universal. The upper structure is not lifted or tilted, screen is withdrawn as shown.

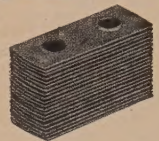


Self-Sharpening Cutting Plate

Here's why Jacobson Cutting Plates last twice as long: they are made of heavy sheet steel with loops pressed out from the plate. Continuous use only makes these loops sharper! Plates easily and quickly installed, yet held securely by double strapping and five bolts.

Time-saving Beater

This battery of keen, special-alloy steel blades is easily assembled—and easily inserted or removed in its entirety. Four sharp cutting edges that defy wear.



“Universal Grinder is giving us wonderful results both as to capacity and operating costs. Is taking less power than any other hammer mill we are operating.”

Hunting Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

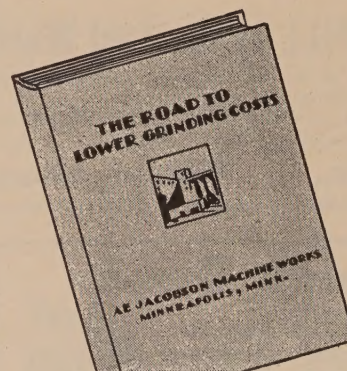
J. J. Hunting

In every day use Jacobson Grinders are establishing records of low-cost, continuous service that are convincing owners nothing compares with them. You will find the words of Mr. Hunting repeated throughout the country wherever grain is ground.

The Jacobson Universal Grinder, pictured above, is the ideal machine for grinding a great variety of materials. It is an outstanding success!

This success was founded on more than superiority of design and construction, on more than the desire to build the best—on the sincere desire to serve the best. To give every operator the maximum of efficient grinding service at lowest power cost possible.

You will find it wise not to invest in any grinder, at any time, for any purpose—until you see what a Jacobson can do for you. The booklet at the right will be of vital interest to you. Send for it.



How Much Can This Booklet Save for You?

“The Road to Lower Grinding Costs” has been prepared by authorities on Mill Management. It tells, in non-technical language, points which can definitely lower your present grinding costs and increase your profits. This booklet is FREE to you—if you send the coupon below. No obligation—so mail it today.

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Gentlemen: Please send, without cost or obligation, your booklet “The Road to Lower Grinding Costs.”

Name

Position

Address

City State

Cottonseed and Meal in Narrow Range.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 21.—Cottonseed futures moved in a narrow range in last week's trading, on the Memphis Pits, but outside and gin interests hedge pressure is in larger volume, and a limited amount of oil mill selling made its appearance this week on a further break in oil to the low of the season, with 7c as the best bid valley basis. Movement of seed to cash handlers is in better volume, and there is some accumulation of seed by gin interests in store at Memphis, against Jany. and Feby. commitments.

General bids for spot seed are understood to figure at \$30.00 in Tennessee, \$33.00 in Arkansas and the Hills, and \$35.00 in the Delta sections. At these levels the premiums maintained in the futures will likely attract a fair volume of hedge selling from most sections, working favorably to Memphis, as the specifications of the futures contract are drawn to just about represent a hill seed analysis, and Delta seed on actual deliveries and sales to cash handlers on Memphis Merch. Exchange weights and grades have uniformly drawn premiums very close to \$3.00 per ton. At the close tonight there was still considerable buying interest in the Jany.-Feby. options at \$38.00 and \$38.50, while offerings were held fractionally higher.

Cottonseed meal made lows for the movement on Monday, active options trading down very close to a \$36.50 level, on hedge pressure from cash handlers, against purchases of the actual. Short covering and some trade buying at the lower levels put a firmer tone into the market, and toward the latter part of the week prices were bid up to \$37.00 on a continuation of trade buying thru one of the larger local interests, and this buying culminated on Friday in a turnover of 4,100 tons, all at \$37.00, the selling originating largely with cash handlers and oil mill interests. At the close tonight the market was firm with sales possible at \$37.00 for the options beyond December and sellers were timid on the advance in grains and cotton. Sentiment is apparently more bearish than otherwise, but the market has no definite trend, and interest thru the holiday period is hardly likely to increase. Mill offerings are only limited, but trade buying, on the other hand, is anything but insistent.

Total sales for the week were 12,100 tons.

Compressing Feeds Into Cubes and Nuts.

News of considerable interest to the mixed feed industry has reached our editorial sanctum through the courtesy of Mr. M. L. Barbeau, secretary and treasurer of S. Howes Co., who recently wrote us:

"For fourteen weeks our president, Mr. A. C. Barbeau, was traveling through England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany investigating milling conditions in those countries and securing first-hand information concerning feed manufacturing methods in vogue on the other side of the water.

In the course of his trip, some exceptionally meritorious milling equipment was discovered. Centering his investigations on that which was outstanding, he opened negotiations for the purchase of these new machines for the American market.

One deal in particular covers Sizer's patented system for cubing beef and dairy feeds, hog and sheep feeds, and for putting up poultry mashes in the form of pellets. This contract our president considers a very valuable one. By this document the English corporation, Richard Sizer, Ltd., of Hull, conveys to S. Howes Co., Inc., a half interest in the five American patents already issued to the Sizer Company and two others which are pending. It also provides that the Howes organization shall have the sole American importing rights to Sizer's "Cubers" and "Orbits," these being the registered trade names of the two sizes of feed compressing and shaping machines patented by Richard Sizer, Ltd."

Preparations have already been made by S. Howes Co. to install a demonstration plant at its works so that prospective purchasers can actually see made into cubes, nuts or pellets all such of their standard and special mixtures they may wish to send to Silver Creek.

Misrepresentation of Grade of Shipment.

The Luehrmann Milling & Grain Co., of St. Louis, Mo., operating also as the Exchange Elevator Co., has been found guilty, by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, of misrepresenting the grades of shipments.

On a sale of No. 2 corn to the Treadway Feed & Seed Co., Johnson City, Tenn., corn was shipped that had been graded No. 3.

On a mixed car of No. 3 corn and No. 1 white oats to the firm of Boyd & Boatright, Newbern, Tenn., the corn delivered had been graded in St. Louis as No. 4 and the oats as No. 3 mixed.

On a sale of No. 3 corn and No. 3 white oats to the Hean-Morris Co., Obion, Tenn., there was shipped officially graded No. 4 corn and No. 3 mixed oats.

No. 4 white oats was shipped to the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., on a sale of No. 3.

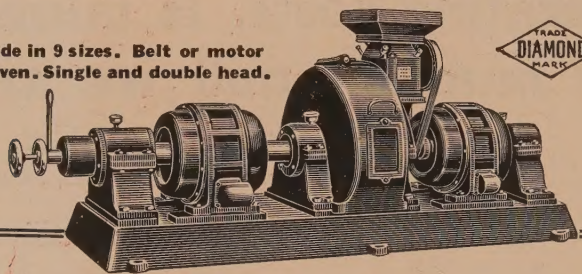
Oats officially inspected at the Exchange elevator as No. 4 was shipped on sales of No. 3 to H. A. Terrill & Son at Gainesville, Ga.

Sec. 5 of the U. S. Grain Standards Act provides:

That no person, except as permitted in Section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, and which has been certified to conform to any grade fixed therefor in such official grain standards, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce.

For News of the new feed mills, business changes, improvements and fires in the feed plants, see elsewhere the Department "Grain and Feed Trade News."

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



"Our DIAMOND MILL is the Last Word

in efficient, economical grinding of all farm products," says Mr. Carl Braun, General Manager of Math Braun & Co., Wahpeton, N. D. "It is an unusual Mill, and cannot be excelled as a feed saver and money maker. In a year we have had no trouble or repair expense."

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

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(Improved)
For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

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Grain Dealers Journal

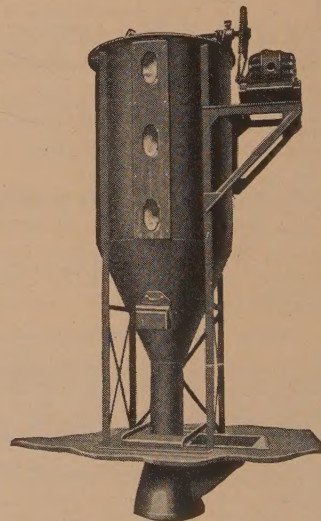
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(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



Send for
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THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO



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know the value of concerted action.

At the first sign of danger, the herd forms a circle, cows and calves on the inside, larger bulls and tuskers surrounding them, facing outward. Such a circle is very nearly impervious to attack by lions, tigers, and other predatory beasts of the jungle. The foe that does, by chance, break thru the circle practically signs his death warrant, for he will find it mighty hard to get out again with his life.

That protective circle forms a shield for the easily injured.

Your products, easily injured by rough handling, falls and knocks, (to which they are daily subject), need good, strong protection, too. They need rugged, powerful containers to protect them—

“Coverings that Protect”

Burlap
Cotton
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MENTE & CO., INC.
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PRESIDENT
BAGS

New and
Second-
hand.
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(We will buy your secondhand bags)



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WELLER AND WEBSTER,
whether customers, prospects
or competitors, we extend our
Heartiest Christmas Greetings
and our Best Wishes for a joy filled
holiday season, and a New Year over-
flowing with the good things of life.
May 1930 prove a Happy and Prosperous
Year to You and Those Near and Dear to You.

It is our sincere wish
to each and
all
of
you

A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

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